INSURANCE

Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital. 17

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. METHA IN 1913.

INSURANCE

The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them. 18

VOL. XIX NO. 204- BOMBAY: SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

MAHATMA HEARTILY CHEERED ON WAY TO BOMBAY

Arrival At Bombay Central At 8-30 a. m. To-day

In Quest Of Peace With Honour

INDIA'S LONE PILGRIM ON THE DECISIVE STAGE IN HIS QUEST OF SWARAJ

CONGRESS RECEPTION AT AZAD MAIDAN

Malaviyaji With 150 Bottles Of Cow-Milk To Join Gandhiji In Bombay

"GLAD TO GO TO LONDON" WIRES MRS NAIDU TO VICEROY

MAHATMA'S KIT OF LOIN CLOTH AND SPINNING WHEEL READY AT MANI BHUVAN

Mahatma Gandhi arrives in Bombay to-day by the Frontier Mail 'en route' to London.

He will deliver a broad-cast speech to the citizens at 9-30 a.m. at the Azad Maidan and will proceed direct to the Mole. If time permits he may pay a flying visit to Mani Bhuvan before boarding the Mail Boat.

The business community has decided to observe a hartal in order to participate in the farewell function organised by the B. P. C. C.

Malaviyaji and Mrs. Naidu will be accompanying him to London as R. T. C. delegates. Mr. Birla, though not a delegate, is also sailing by S.S. "Rajputana" for London.

It is understood that in addition to 'Ganga-jal' (water of the Ganges) Malaviyaji will carry 150 bottles of cow's milk with him on his voyage to London.

The Nawab of Bhopal and Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, delegates to the R. T. Conference are also sailing by the "Rajputana" to-day.

Spinning Wheel—His Constant Companion.

Dashing to London to attend the Round Table Conference Mahatma Gandhi and his party are expected to arrive in Bombay by the Frontier Mail on Saturday morning.

The train is due to arrive at the Bombay Central at 8-35 a.m. but it is not known whether Gandhiji will alight there or go straight to Ballard Pier and board the steamer.

A telegram from Delhi says that Gandhiji is travelling in an inter class compartment which bears a sign board "From Delhi to Ballard Pier" which suggests that Gandhiji does not contemplate detraining in Bombay.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, the President of the local Congress Committee, is however confident that Gandhiji will be induced to alight at the Bombay Central from where he will be immediately driven to the Azad Maidan to address a public meeting arranged to give him a rousing reception.

HIS ENTOURAGE.

It is now definitely known that Gandhiji's personal staff will consist of: Sjt. Mahadev Desai (his political Secretary), Sjt. Pyarelal, Sjt. Devidas Gandhi (his third son) and Miss Slade (Mirabehn).

It is also understood that Dr. Jivaraj Mehta will accompany Mahatma Gandhi to London as his medical adviser.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu both delegates to the Round Table Conference are sailing for London with Gandhiji.

Mr. G. D. Birla is also sailing by the mail boat "Rajputana" although he is not a member of the R. T. Conference.

Miss Slade and Sjt. Pyarelal arrived in Bombay from Ahmedabad on Friday with Gandhiji's "kit".

WHAT WILL HE WEAR?

There is much speculation about the dress which Gandhiji will wear while he is in London. It is, however, reliably understood that not only Gandhiji, but the other members of his party will stick to pure Khaddar and dress themselves in perfect Indian style.

It is said that Gandhiji's dress will be his usual loin cloth, which he might so extend as to reach his knees, or even to cover them. He will wear a jacket inside and his body will be covered with a pair of Kashmir shawls.

BARE-HEADED.

As for head gear it is likely that as far as possible he will continue to remain bare-headed, but in case of necessity he will cover it with a woollen cloth.

Kashmiri shoes and woollen socks will complete Gandhiji's wearing apparel.

It is understood that Sjt. G. D. Birla has arranged for the necessary warm clothing for Mahatma Gandhi.

Besides this Gandhiji proposes to carry a portable spinning wheel always with him.

NEW MR. MACDONALD.

Govt. Settlement With Mahatma
(See page 16.)

HOW DELHI GREETED MAHATMA

(From Our Political Correspondent)

DELHI, Aug. 28.

An inter class compartment bearing a sign board "From Delhi to Ballard Pier, Bombay" reserved for Mahatma Gandhi was attached to the Frontier Mail this morning.

This supports the belief that Gandhiji will go straight to Ballard Pier and board the mail boat instead of detraining at the Bombay Central Station.

A GREAT RUSH.

There was an unprecedented rush on the Delhi platform. A seething mass of humanity, both inside and outside the station, waited patiently for the arrival of Gandhiji's party from Simla and rent the sky with cheers.

Gandhiji's train which was due to arrive at 6-50 a.m. arrived in Delhi station at 8 a.m. about 70 minutes later.

WITH PATTANI.

The Mahatma was seen chatting with Sir Prabhashankar Pattani in a first class compartment attached to the Simla train. This bogey was detached and connected to the Frontier Mail.

Gandhiji alighted from the compartment and passed through the dense crowds on the platform and entered the inter class compartment reserved for his own use.

PEOPLE TRAMPLED UPON.

The rush to see Gandhiji was so great that there was a stampede and many people got crushed and were trampled upon.

Gandhiji was given a rousing reception as the Frontier Mail steamed off from Delhi to Bombay.

Sen Gupta On Way To See Gandhiji

CALCUTTA, Aug. 28.

Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta, a member of the Congress Working Committee left for Bombay by E. I. R. Mail last night to discuss with Mr. Gandhi the present political situation in the country, especially in Bengal. The final decision of Mr. Gandhi to go to London has been very well received in Calcutta.—A. P.

MALAVIYAJI AND MAHATMA.

BENARES, August 28.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya left at one o'clock this morning for Bombay, to join Mahatma Gandhi there. He will catch the Bombay Mail at Chheoki, near Allahabad, in order to be in Bombay in time to catch the Mail Steamer.

Sjt. Mukund Malaviya and Govind Malaviya will accompany their father to Bombay.—A P.

NAWAB OF BHOPAL

Sailing For England To-day.

His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal, Chancellor of the Princes' Chamber, head of the Indian States Delegation to the Round Table Conference, is due to arrive in Bombay to-day and will proceed straight to the Ballard Pier and embark on board the s. s. "Rajputana".

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS ON THE FRONTIER

Telegraphic Communication With Hirat Cut Off

TREMORS IN LAHORE : MOSQUE SUBMERGED

QUETTA, Aug. 28.

Another series of earthquake shocks were experienced at 8-55 p.m. lasting for about 40 to 50 seconds. The entire populace is panic-stricken. It is understood that telegraphic communication is cut off with Hirat where there were several shocks to-day.

Later—Reports have been received that tunnels along the Bolan Pass have been damaged and mails detained. Zirat suffered considerably as a result of shocks which still continune. No loss of life is reported. Telegraphic communication is gradually being restored.

TREMORS RECEIVED IN LAHORE

Mosque And Several Houses Submerged

LAHORE, Aug. 28.

Last night at about 9-15 an earthquake shock of about 15 seconds duration was felt in Lahore.

Information has been received here that at almost the same time severe shocks were experienced at Loralai (near Guetta) resulting in rifting of earth and submerging of a mosque and several houses in the gap. Loss of life is also reported. No confirmation is available here.—A. P.

"I Shall Be Glad To Go To London"

MRS. NAIDU WIRE TO VICEROY

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has received a telegram from the Viceroy whether she would be inclined to reconsider her decision about attending the Round Table Conference in view of the fact that Mahatma Gandhi had decided to go to London.

Mrs. Naidu, who had some time ago communicated to the Viceroy regretting her inability to proceed to London owing to the decision of the Working Committee that the Congress should not be represented, has now wired a reply saying that she would be glad to go to London.

While in London, Mrs. Naidu will stay as usual at the Lyceum Club, Piccadilly.

JUBILATION IN MADRAS

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Aug. 28.

Madras received the news of Gandhiji's sailing for London with undiluted joy. Congressmen hail this particularly and the evening papers editorially comment that the prospects of the Round Table Conference which looked gloomy are rendered considerably brighter by the new turn of events. A prominent Congress leader told me that this news was the biggest he received after the historic Dandi March decision which heralded the glorious campaign of Civil Disobedience.

Sjt. Prakasam sent the following telegram to Gandhiji: "Very glad for the Simla result. Wish you Godspeed and success in London."

Sjt. Satyamurthi has sent the following telegram "Happy you go. You will win or lose greatly. God grant you win."

"HINDU'S" COMMENTS.

The "Hindu" commenting Gandhiji's decision says, "If the National Government should endorse Labour Government's attitude towards India and approach the problem imbued with a truly friendly spirit they will find in Gandhiji not the huckstering and bargaining opponent but a hearty and reasonable collaborator in the task of erecting the constitution of a free India."

HENDERSON TO LEAD OPPOSITION

Simon Blesses New Cabinet

LONDON, Aug. 28.

The three Parties to-day discussed recent developments and revealed their attitude towards the National Government. The Conservatives endorsed Mr. Baldwin's action and the Liberals approved their leader's action with only two dissenters. A message was read at Liberal meeting from Sir John Simon who seceded from the official Liberal Party congratulating the Liberals who have joined the Government promising support to any administration which pursues retrenchment and handles the Indian problem with determination and sympathy.

An interesting figure at the Liberal meeting was Viscount Grey of Fallodon, Foreign Secretary at the time of the outbreak of War, who had not attended the Party meeting since the War. Mr. Lloyd George was absent convalescing.

The Labour meeting resolved to constitute itself the Official Opposition and elected Mr. Arthur Henderson as the Leader of Parliamentary Labour Opposition this afternoon. There were six dissentients.—Reuter.

SAYA SAN SENTENCED TO DEATH

—:o:—

Burmese Rebel Leader

THARRAWADDY, Aug. 28.

Saya San, the rebel leader, has been sentenced to death.—A. P.

Eleven Rebels Get Capital Punishment.

RANGOON, Aug. 28.

Of the thirtyseven prisoners in the third Tharrawaddy Rebellion Trial known as Alantaung Case, the Special Tribunal sentenced eleven to death and eighteen to transportation for life. Eight were acquitted.

Another rebel camp in Thayetmyo was destroyed on August 26.

A party of military accompanied by District Superintendent of Police raided a camp west of Thebyu. The rebels escaped hurriedly vacating the camp, from which three guns and large quantities of food, gunpowder and charms were seized.

A notorious dacoit who had been absconding so long was successfully traced to Bassein but as he resisted, he was shot dead.—A. P.

Bombay's Farewell To India's Sole Spokesman At R. T. C.

NARIMAN'S APPEAL FOR HALF-HOLIDAY

Sjt. K. F. Nariman, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, has issued the following appeal:—

As it is proposed to give a hearty send-off to Mahatmaji, Malaviyaji and Mrs. Naidu to-day (Saturday) at a public meeting at Azad Maidan at 9 A.M. (S.T.), I earnestly request all trade associations to keep their business closed at least till 2 p.m. I also request other offices, schools and colleges to have holiday for at least half a day in honour of India's sole representative.

B.P.C.C. DIRECTIONS TO PUBLIC

The General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, writes:—

Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who sail to-day (Saturday) for England will be accorded a hearty send-off by the citizens of Bombay at a public meeting to be held on the Azad Maidan to-day at 9 a.m. (S.T.). Mahatmaji, Malaviyaji and Mrs. Naidu will receive the send-off from a specially constructed balustrade on the first floor of Seth Harkisandas Ramji's Bungalow opposite the Maidan. Their speeches will be broadcast from that place all over the maidan by means of loud speakers. A special enclosure will be reserved for ladies. Entrance to this enclosure will be from the road exactly opposite the Corporation Buildings. The crowds will spread out on the whole maidan, every part of which will be covered by the loud speakers.

The public are requested not to crowd the streets, as arrangements have been made for even the largest crowd to have 'Dharshan' of Mahatmaji and to hear him even from the furthest end of the Maidan.

All volunteers including ladies are requested to be on the maidan precise at 7 in the morning.

BOMBAY MILL WORKERS' UNION.

A procession under the auspices of the Bombay Mill Workers' Union will start from Kamgar Maidan at 8 A.M. and will go to Azad Maidan to wish "bon-voyage" to Mahatma Gandhi.

HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION:—The Hindustani Native Merchants' Association and its members will keep their business closed to-day (Saturday) to give a send-off to Mahatmaji.

SHROFFS TO CLOSE BUSINESS TO-DAY.

To give a hearty send-off to Mahatma Gandhi and other national leaders, the members of the Shroff Association have resolved to close their business to-day.

DESH SEVIKA SANGH.

All the members of the Desh Sevika Sangh must be present at the Azad Maidan at 6-30 a.m. (sharp) to-day (Saturday) in their uniforms to meet Mahatmaji.

INDIA OFFICE "BOSS".

SIR SAMUEL HOARE.

MAHATMA TO TRAVEL IN LOWEST CLASS ?

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Aug. 28.

It is understood that Gandhiji has telegraphed to Mr. G. D. Birla from Delhi asking him to arrange six lowest class berths for him, as also for Pandit Malaviya's kitchen accommodation on board "Rajputana".—A. P.

CHRISTIANS' ADDRESS TO MAHATMA GANDHI.

Christians' address to Mahatmaji will be presented at "Mani Bhuvan", Laburnum Road, at about 10 a.m. to-day (Saturday). Christians muster strong.

MRS. NAIDU "SHOT" AT THA!

Tonnage Of "Saris"

"The one thing to which I will devote myself at the Round Table Conference in London is communal unity the accomplishment of which will be the foundation stone for Swaraj" declared Mrs. Sarojini Naidu interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative at the Taj Mahal Hotel on the eve of her departure to London.

Our representative found Mrs. Naidu surrounded by a large number of friends and admirers including ladies who had come to wish her "bon voyage". Mrs. Naidu was busy packing things for her London trip while an enterprising film company was "shooting" the scene.

Her "kit" consisted of a good number of packing cases with a lot of clothing, silk sarees in beautiful designs which Mrs. Naidu remarked were entirely handspun and hand-woven. Then there were pretty pairs of Delhi and Kashmir shoes which she displayed proudly to the admiring audience.

Mrs. Naidu did not believe that Swaraj was going to come from London, but she was convinced that in Gandhiji the interests of the nation were quite safe.

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For First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For Each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

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A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

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WANTED—MAN TYPIST. Apply in own handwriting stating salary expecting. SINGH CO., LTD., 43, Princess Street.
A R5733

WANTED—WHOLE-TIME and SPARE-TIME AGENTS in all Moffusil Towns. Easy popular selling line. Income assured. No investment Apply "I. R." P. O. Box 678, CALCUTTA.
A S

40 MORE CANDIDATES on Rs. 10 monthly allowance in Telegraph and Station Master Training passage free. Remit Re. 1/- for selection Form to SUPERINTENDENT, CENTRAL TELEGRAPH & RAILWAY DUTIES, Delhi.
A R6585

WANTED—Energetic LADIES and GENTLEMEN to work for Free Insurance Scheme of New Bombay Banking Corporation Ltd., Bombay, in Central India and U.P. on most liberal terms. For particulars apply to:—M. H. BROS., Chief Agents for U.P. and C. I. Benares City.
A R 5736

WANTED—Influential and energetic DISTRICT AGENTS and AGENCY ORGANISERS all over Central India, Rajputana and Central Provinces by a well established Life Office of 18 years standing, which offers policies on cheapest premium with handsome guaranteed Bonus. Benefits on permanent Disability. Terms:—Liberal and Hereditary commission and Office allowance. Apply:—SWAMI SARAN, Branch Secretary, East and West Insurance Co., Ltd., Rutlam House, Yeshwant Ganj, Indore.
A 3471

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—TRAVELLING ORGANISERS to secure Retail orders for hand-woven piece-goods from all parts of India. Pay Rs. 50/- p.m. plus T. A. Cash Security Rs. 100/- essential. Apply with anna stamp to M. S. MANMOHAN KUMAR, 208, Mount Road, Mazagaon, Bombay.
A R5705

WANTED—ORGANISERS on Rs. 150 to 300 including T. A. to Organise Agencies for sale of tea loose or packed of RATUAJHORA TEA CO., LTD. Apply with one anna stamp to:—JARDINE & CO., 172, Bowbazaar Street, CALCUTTA.
A 1

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for INDIA EQUITABLE
Insurance Co., Ltd.

A few district agents in Karnataka, Gujarat, Kathiawar and Khandesh and special agents on special terms to work in the City and Suburbs of Bombay. The candidates must be fairly educated and well connected and must possess some knowledge of this business. Eligible candidate will be taken on encouraging monthly allowance and liberal commission.

APPLY:—
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BOMBAY BRANCH,
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WANTED—Experienced VET. SURGEON with capital Rs. 1,000 as partner to another VET. Apply Box No. 1149, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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WANTED—An L.C.P.S., for Red-Cross travelling dispensary Bijapur District, one knowing Kanarese and Marathi need apply, stating terms. CIVIL SURGEON, Bijapur.
A

WANTED—LADY SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON, pay Rs. 80/ plus Rs. 10/ H. R. in lieu of quarters. Apply to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State, with copies of testimonials and references if any.
A. 3518

WANTED—A person to conduct according to Rules, a Club at Play House, Opposite Rippon Theatre, Khetwadi 10th Lane. Deposit required Rs. 1,000. Apply personally to BALARAM ANANDRAM, Secretary, Bombay City Club.
A R5749

WANTED—DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS for Poona, Goa, Kanara and Hyderabad (Deccan) for People's Insurance Co., Ltd. Terms salary, commission or both. Apply stating the minimum business that can be guaranteed to CHAINANI & CO., Bombay View, Gowalia Tank, Bombay.
A R5653

ACCOUNTANCY THROUGH POST—Wanted: Ambitious persons, desiring to become efficient and high Salaried Bookkeepers and Accountants. Five months expert training by post. Success at the L.C.C. and other competition Exam. guaranteed. Apply for the prospectus to-day: The INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL SYNDICATE, Regd. Amritsar.
A R5615B

WANTED—A duly qualified and competent CIVIL ENGINEER for the Idar State. Pay Rs. 200-25-500. Apply with copies of testimonials stating age, previous experience and whether possessing knowledge of Electric Engineering. Preference will be given to a subject of the Idar State with necessary qualifications. JAGANNATH BHANDARI, M.A., LL.B., Dewan, Idar State.
A. 3514

WANTED—A TRACKER for the Police Department, an efficient man, who can follow up the tracks or foot prints both of human beings and cattle in order to discover thieves and offenders; will have to give instructions to selected men of the Police at Reserved Police Head Quarters in this science in spare time in addition to his normal duty. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to JAGANNATH BHANDARI, M.A., LL.B., Dewan (Idar State.)
A. 3515

Trade Announcement.

RELIABLE MANGO—Sapota, Battavia grafts and all sorts of fruit and flower plants. Catalogue free: Rao Shinnarow and Sons, Royal Nursery, Kadiam, M. & S. M. Rly., E. Godavari Dt., Madras Presidency.
F R5711

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T R5735

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L R5714

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TWO SEATERS MOSLEY MOTOR CAR in tip-top condition FOR SALE. See Mr. R. T. MODY, Tulsi Building, Khetwadi Back Road, between 9-30 a.m. and 11-30 a.m.
J A R 5734

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C 3570

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C R5753

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M W5

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E 3501

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P 5755

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M 3372

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M. R5752

NO BALM IN INDIA or anywhere else equals the SWADESHI ST. XAVIER BALM. Try once only, and convince yourself. Sold everywhere. Price As. 9 per bottle. Stockists: PERRY & CO., POPULAR PHARMACY, Grant Road, AKBARALLY EBRAHIMJI, Fort, D. C. UMRIGAR, Crawford Market, Bombay.
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SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Stationery Tender" addressed to the Controller, Civil Supplies, Srinagar, will be received by 30th September, 1931, for the supply of various Stationery articles for the period from middle of October 1931 to the middle of October, 1932. The tender should bear the mark A B C D or E as classified below:
A. Paper and Envelopes
B. Miscellaneous articles.
C. Blank Book, File Boards, etc.
D. Cloth.
S. Type and Duplicator accessories.
Tender for A, B, C, D and E giving details of total requirments and conditions of contract can be obtained on payment of As. 8 per individual form from the undersigned. Tenderers may quote for one or more groups.
PURSOTAM RAM,
For Controller, Civil Supplies.
3462

Public Notices

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following posts:—
PROFESSORSHIP of BOTANY: Salary Rs. 300-20-500.
ASSISTANT PROFESSORSHIP of BOTANY: Salary Rs. 150-15-300. Starting salaries according to qualifications.
Apply with a statement of qualifications and copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to the undersigned on or before the 20th of September, 1931.
A.B. DHRUVA,
Pro. Vice-Chancellor.
3516.

NOTICE.

ENGINEERING FIRMS with practical knowledge and experience of Marine Works, are hereby invited to submit their schemes for the extension of the existing stone jetty at Mora (Uran), District Kolaba, so as to serve as a boat pier. For detailed particulars, apply to the undersigned's office during working hours.
H. T. SORLEY,
Collector of Salt Revenue,
Bombay and
Chairman, Landing & Wharfage Fund Committee
New Custom House,
Ballard Road, Bombay.
28th August 1931.
3521

THE KHANDESH PRESS CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 30th Dividend at the rate of Rs. 18 per share free of Income Tax will be paid on paid-up Capital upto 30th June, 1931, to the Shareholders of the Khandesh Press Co., Ltd., on and after TUESDAY, the 1st September, 1931, between 12 and 3 p.m. at the Registered Office of the Company, Rustom Building, No. 29, Church Gate Street.
DREWET CHOWNA & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 28th August, 1931.
3522.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that Waudby Road from its junction with Hornby Road to Ravelin Street will be reserved for a public purpose and will be CLOSED to all vehicular traffic from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. on Saturday, the 29th Instant.
2. This order is made under the provisions of Sec. 23 (4) of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902.
G. S. WILSON.
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 28th August, 1931.
3520

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

A. NO. 60 OF 1930.
Re: THE INDIAN ARBITRATION ACT OF 1899.
And
Re: An ARBITRATION BETWEEN SHIVPRATAP RAMNARAYAN and SHERSINGH RAGHUBIRSINGH.
SHIVPRATAP RAMNARAYAN ... ... Applicant.
vs.
SHERSINGH RAGHUBIRSINGH ... ... Respondent.
And
JINDRAM HARBILAS Assignees.
To,
(1) SHIVPRATAP RAMNARAYAN,
and
(2) SHERSINGH RAGHUBIRSINGH, the Applicant and Respondent abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required under O.XXI r.16 of the Code of Civil Procedure to appear in person or by Advocate or Attorney of this Court before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 18th day of September, 1931, at 11-15 in the forenoon to show cause (if any you have, but not otherwise) why the decree (Award) filed in the above matter on the 28th day of April, 1930, in favour of the Applicant and by him transferred to the abovenamed Assignees should not be executed by the said transferees against you the Respondent.
Dated this 8th day of July 1931.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.
(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.
This 8th day of July, 1931.
Messrs. KAPADIA AND SHROFF,
Attorneys for the Assignees.
3523.

Public Notices.

NEXT SESSION
(October 1931—January, 1932).
of the
TRAINING CLASS FOR OFFICERS
of
LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT SERVICE
Under the joint auspices
of
THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY
and
THE LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTE.
opens at
POONA, BOMBAY and AHMEDABAD
on and from
MONDAY, the 5th October, 1931.
Last date for receiving applications is 25th September, 1931.
For Prospectus and other details write with 0-4-6 stamps to
THE HONORARY SECRETARY & TREASURER.
Local Self-Government Institute.
9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership existing between (1) Edward Woodfall, (2) Gulam Mahomed Bada Miya Jagirdar, (3) Jawad Hussein Rizvi, (4) Dr. Mahomed Hakim Sayed alias Mirsaheb and (5) Abdul Majid Amir Miya, in the name and style of "Messrs. J. Woodfall and Sayeds", Managing Agents of the Orient Rut Railways Ltd., has been dissolved and all persons having dealings or connections with the said firm and the said Company are warned not to deal with the said Edward Woodfall and/or Jawad Hussein Rizvi and Notice is hereby further given that our clients will not be responsible for any contracts made or debts incurred by the said Edward Woodfall and Jawad Hussein Rizvi on behalf of the said firm.
Dated this 28th day of August, 1931.
RELE & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Gulam Mahomed Bada Miya Jagirdar and Dr. Mahomed Hakim Sayed and Mr. Abdul Majid Amir Miya.
Readymoney Mansion,
43, Churchgate St.,
Fort, Bombay.
3525

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1167 of 1931.

CHIMANRAM MOTILAL, a firm ... Plaintiffs
Vs.
Messrs. WADHOORAM MEGHRAJ BAJAJ a firm ... Defendants.
To The Sheriff of Bombay,
Greetings:—

Warrant of attachment before Judgment under O. XXXVIII R. 5 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
WHEREAS the Court is satisfied that the abovenamed defendants are about to dispose of their property with intent to obstruct or delay the execution of any decree that may be passed against them the Court by an order dated the 3rd day of July, 1931, directed the proper warrant to issue against the said defendants. Now we command you that you do call upon the said defendants on or before the 4th day of September, 1931, either to furnish security in the sum of Rs. 6,000/- to produce and place at the disposal of the Court when required the property described in the schedule hereto or the value of the same or such portion, thereof as may be sufficient to fulfil the decree in this suit or to appear and show cause why they should not furnish such security and we further Command you to attach the said property until the said day or until further orders of a Judge.
Witness SITARAM SUNDERRAO PATKAR, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 8th day of July, 1931.
Seal of the High Court of Bombay.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.
(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.
The 8th day of July, 1931.
Messrs. KHANDVALA & CHHOTALAL,
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.

SCHEDULE.
The sum of about Rs. 6,000/- due to the within named defendant firm by Messrs. Shivsah Sadanparsad, carrying on business at Cawnpore.
(Sd.) R. B. P.
3524

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai DIVALIBAI, widow of Vanamalidas Jivandas (otherwise known as Gora Gandhi) has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, lease, lien, charge, possession, trust, gift, inheritance, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, at No. 23-25, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any will be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
ALL that piece or parcel of Khoti land of the Freehold tenure, situate at Eksar, near Borivli, containing by admeasurement six thousand four hundred and one (6,401) square yards or thereabouts made up of six thousand three hundred and thirty-five (6,335) square yards or thereabouts comprised in the Conveyance, dated 15th August, 1923, and or sixty-six (66) square yards or thereabouts comprised in the Conveyance dated 18th January, 1923 together with the tenement or building standing thereon and the well sunk in the premises, all which premises are situate at Mauje Eksar, Sub-District Bandra, near Borivli, Taluka District Thana side, and bear Borivli Town Planning Final Scheme No. 1, Plot No 25 and is bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by Mondpeshwar (Mount Poisar) Road; on or towards the West by a Chawl belonging to the Vendor; on or towards the North by a Private passage, forming part of the property of Bhai Babaji Talim and on or towards the South by lands belonging to Kaikhushroo Limjibhai Pande and Shankerlal Ramdas.
Dated this 26th day of Aug. 1931.
NANU HORMASJEE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3517.

Auction Sales.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY AT KAMATIPURA, 6TH STREET.
Messrs GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Mr. Cooverji R. Bilimoria, Pleader for Messrs. Jiwraj Jasraj and Mohanlal Jiwraj, the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mr. Satwaji Monglaji Manjarkar, the Mortgagor, under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 18th October, 1926, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned Property on SATURDAY, the 29th August, 1931 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises.
ALL that piece of Leasehold land with dwelling house situate at 6th Kamatipura Street, containing 63 square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 16159, New Survey Nos. 6223 and Cadastral No. 668 Division Byculla and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "E" Ward No. 1532, Street Nos. 83-85-87, New No. 52.
For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to Mr. Cooverji R. Bilimoria, Pleader for the Mortgagees at his Office at Null Bazar or to the undersigned.
GANDHI & CO.

Messrs. VORA & Co.
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) 30th inst. at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) "Maldon House" 35, New Marine Lines (Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai's Bunglow) of Teak and Black-wood. Dining, Drawing and Bed-room furniture made-to-order. Tilting Suit, Cabinets, etc., Property of Mr. K. F. Handerson and others.

The Famous Astrologer.

Medalist and Certificate Holder from Maharajahs, Rajahs and Notables. Casting Horoscope Rs. 2. Personal consultation of one horoscope Rs. 5. In writing Rs. 20. Annual life reading Rs. 5. 3 questions about futurity Re. 1. Extra question As. 8. (Birth-date and time or writing time required). Write to, or call at, Pandit K. M. Srinivasachariar, 218, Mint Street, Madras.

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THE

PERFECT PROTECTION POLICY

OF THE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

PROVIDES the most PRACTICAL form of PROTECTION obtainbale for the WIFE and FAMILY.

The Husband and Father is asked to consider the special risk to which his Family is exposed in the event of his early death, when he will Appreciate how that is covered by the following Benefits Provided in such Contingency by a PERFECT PROTECTION POLICY for Rs. 10,000.

If Death should occur within 20 years from the commencement of the Policy

(1) A Guaranteed Income of Rs, 1,000 per annum, equal to 10 % of the Sum Assured, payable in Monthly Instalments until the expiry of 20 years from the commencement of the Policy, and

(2) Rs. 10,000 payable in Cash at the end of such period.

If Death should occur after 20 years from the commencement of the Policy An Immediate Payment of Rs. 10,000 in Cash.

THE PERFECT PROTECTION POLICY

is framed recognising that the average widow is inexperienced in the handling of large sums of money and to ensure that she and the children derive the full benefit of the Father's Provision for them.

EDUCATION—FAMILY MAINTENANCE CASH TO START THE CHILDREN IN BUSINESS

ALL THESE CONTINGENCIES ARE COVERED BY THE POLICY.

Policies issued WITH or WITHOUT Participation in Profits.

APPLY for a LEAFLET giving full particulars to:—

THE MANAGER, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,

or to any of the Company's Branch Offices.

PROTEST AGAINST 5 P. C. CUT.

'Government Grant Only Secure Income To Schools''

Heads of the Aided Secondary A.V. Schools met recently in the secondary Teachers' Demonstration Hall to think over the proposed cut of 5 per cent. in grants to Education Department, Rev. Principal J.R. Cuthbert presiding.

Rev. Principal Cuthbert regretted the idea of a cut in grants-in-aid to Secondary Education and expressed that a joint action like the present one was quite essential, inviting the views of the Head Masters assembled on the point.

PREVENTIVE MOVEMENT ESSENTIAL.

In opening the subject, Mr. M. P. Khopkar, Secretary of the Indian Education Society, Dadar, observed that the general cut might be extended to grants-in-aid to Secondary Schools, and a preventive movement would not be out of place. Mr. Khopkar then reminded the members of a similar occasion in the past and how he had to put up a strong fight against the proposal in the Council to convince the Government of the genuine merits of the schools, so as to continue to provide for full 1/3 grant to Secondary Schools.

He expressed regret, however, to find that the Additional and supplementary grants which enabled certain schools to maintain higher efficiency were gradually cut down for want of funds.

But they carried on their work in spite of this cut and got increased responsibilities and expenditure in the number of students without receiving a proportionate increase of grant from the Government. Certain schools scarcely got full 1/3, others 1/4, while some got only a small amount as encouragement only. These circumstances did not permit the claim of any further cut of 5 per cent. in grants to Secondary Education. This state of affairs pertains to schools which were already registered for grant, but there were as many as 100 schools more, which could not be registered for want of funds.

"GRANT SECURE INCOME AGAINST RAINY DAY."

Mr. Khopkar pointed out that the Government grant was looked upon as a secure source of income during the days of Trade depression. It was not possible to expect funds from the public as they had suffered heavily in commerce. He was of opinion that they have to rely upon the sure financial support from the Government and they ought to join hands in submitting their case properly for the consideration of the Government. He showed what a comparatively small amount was spent by Government on Secondary Education. A crore and a quarter of rupees were spent on Primary Education while scarcely a quarter of a crore of rupees were spent on Secondary Education. He thus exhorted the members to think about the situation and pass resolutions, if necessary.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS NEGLECTED.

Mr. S. V. Phadnis, Principal Ram Mohan English School explained the neglected condition of the Secondary Schools in this Presidency. He quoted certain figures to show what little money was spent on Secondary Education. He made it clear that a cut in the grant would only lead the way for inefficiency. He suggested that a memorandum to the Government would be more fruitful and consequently a committee might be appointed to prepare it.

Miss Pavri from Young Ladies' High School, observed that they could not increase their fees as the students were not in a position to pay more. Nor could they cut down the number of teachers or their salaries to save expenses. Teachers have been paid low salaries from the very beginning, and the Government would place the Secondary school in a miserable plight by cutting their grants.

MISSION SCHOOLS DEPEND ON HOME FUNDS: A FALLACY.

Mr. T. Buell from American Mission High School requested the head Masters to consider the peculiar condition of the Mission Schools in Bombay. He said that people were under a wrong impression that the Mission Schools received ample money from home. He removed that false impression by telling the audience that the Mission Schools depend on the legitimate income from fees and the Government grant. He, therefore, laid stress on the fact that Mission Schools depended more on Government grants than on other sources. He made out a special case of schools in the North of Bombay. He said most of the schools there were largely attended by Backward and Depressed Classes and it would discourage the students of those communities if grants were either cut down or paid inadequately. He further observed that an additional grant over and above 1/3 would go to advance the education of those classes.

Mr. Phadnis then moved a resolution to authorise Mr. Khopkar to correspond with the Government as their representative and to appoint a committee of five persons to prepare a memorandum to be sent to the Government and was passed unanimously.

Rev. J.R. Cuthbert, Mr. M.P. Khopkar, Miss Bahadurji, Miss J. P. Pavri and Mr. S.V. Phadnis were elected to represent on the Committee, while Mr. Khopkar was authorised to convene the meeting of the committee and correspond with the Government when necessary.

CONGRESS CONDEMNATION OF VIOLENCE

British Newspaper's Mischievous Comment.

The "Evening Standard" wrote on August 10:—

Mr. Gandhi's fears are a not unexpected or unfamilar feature of the Indian situation. One before he performed personal acts of penance by way of expiating his responsibility for the acts of violence to which his policy had given rise. Now he deplores the conflicts which have taken place between Hindus and Moslems.

He is, he says, losing faith and feels a sinner. Certainly he, more than any other single man, must take the burden of these lamentable events on his shoulder. He does not preach violence, but he must know, he must have known from the first, that violence would result from his preaching. He knows and he has often rebuked the failings of his fellow-countrymen. He knows that any political excitement is inevitably turned into the channel of communal rioting. Nevertheless, after one experience of the evil he could do, he risked another, and the blood that was shed at Cawnpore will not easily be washed from his hands.

But the loss of faith to which he confesses might with advantage be more precisely defined. In whom or in what has he lost faith? In his fellow-countrymen? In the political aims he has put before them? Or in himself?

Chiefly, it would seem, in the first. "Now," he says, "we find that we are at war with one another. Torn from within, how can we attain Swaraj?" The answer to that is that, torn from within as they are, the peoples of India can not attain Swaraj. But one would like to know how it was that this fact did not occur to Mr. Gandhi before. It is now, as it always has been, a major element in the problem of India. The communities have never reached any agreement offering the slightest promise of stability. They are no nearer to it now than they ever have been. There is no prospect that they will reach such an agreement within any period of time that is worth considering.

Mr. Gandhi's admissions will be, of course, of indisputable value in the discussions which will take place when the Round Table Conference is resumed. But one aspect of them which must not be overlooked is the light they throw on his statesmanship. We need not now consider the difficult question of his sincerity. It will be enough if we ask ourselves whether he is a man with whom it would be wise to make any sort of treaty. There exists at present a tendency to make him and his ideas the pivot of the policy of conciliation in India.

But a pivot which so often shifts its position is a dangerous thing to which to trust. Conciliation might, up to a point, be a wise policy. But conciliating Mr. Gandhi is like following a will-o'-the-wisp, and may lead us into no one knows what dangerous morasses.

He says that he feels his place is not London. There we agree with him. He would lend picturesqueness to the Conference, but it is not to be believed that he would contribute anything of practical value to its deliberations. His place is not in politics at all. He has brought untold harm upon the people whom he professes to represent. He has certainly done no good to the Government of India when it has tried to treat with him. His past record makes it certain that in the future nothing is to be expected from him but delusion and confusion, and we shall be much to blame if we run that risk in continued attempt to negotiate with him.

KRISHNA PAPER MART

Wholesale & Retail Paper Merchants

Mangaldas Rd. Bombay 2

SINO-JAPANESE DIFFERENCES.

Anti-Japanese Boycott In China

NANKING, July 20.

The "North China Herald" in its issue of July 21, 1931, publishes the following United Press despatch:—

Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu, the Japanese Charge d'Affaires in Shanghai arrived here to-day to confer with Dr. C.T. Wang, the Foreign Minister, regarding the latest developments in the Sino-Japanese situations in Korea and Manchuria.

Deep interest attaches to the negotiations between Dr. Warg and Mr. Shigemitsu because of the apparent decision of the Chinese Government not to halt civilian plans for an anti-Japanese economic boycott and because of the stern position taken by the Japanese Government in its reply to China's latest protest.

AFTERMATH OF ANTI-CHINESE RIOTS IN KOREA.

While Japan has expressed regret for the anti-Chinese riots in Korea and pledges every effort to protect Chinese lives and property in the future she is unable to accept responsibility to the extent of paying indemnity in the name of the Imperial Government. Mr. Shigemitsu, however, will advise Dr. Wang that the Korean Government will afford relief to the Chinese victims of the recent riots.

The fact that the Nanking Government has instructed its envoys in Korea not to accept relief from the Koreans or Japanese without instructions from the Foreign Office here is interpreted as indication that prolonged negotiations will be necessary before an agreement between the Tokyo and Nanking Governments is reached.

Mr. Shigemitsu to-day was scheduled to hand Japan's formal reply to the recent Chinese protest. The Tokyo reply expresses a desire to settle not only the Korean incidents but to reach agreement on the status of Korean activities in Manchuria.

Japan stands firm in her contention that attacks on Koreans by Chinese in Manchuria were the cause of the riots in Korea, which took the lives of more than 100 Chinese and resulted in considerable destruction of Chinese property.—"United Press."

YOUR LUCK

Send me a post card with the name of any flower together with your name and address. And I will send you by V. P. for Re. 1 only, a detailed account of your forthcoming 12 months showing among other things profits and loss in business, promotion, transfer and reduction in service, births, marriages, happiness and bodily ailments. A trial will convince you of the accuracy of my prophecies.

Note:—A reward of Rs. 100 would be awarded to any one challenging my statement.

Professor G. SHANKER,
Post Box No. 72, LAHORE.

THE highly Pleasing and Refreshing Aromatic Brain-Stimulant, being the most up-to-date preparation of its kind from the pure and choicest leaves under Scientific Process after years of Research—to make the Brain a Brilliant Success-Winning Asset, relieving the sluggish thinking and sooth the clogged passage of the nose, suitable to these Fashionable days, at ordinary Snuff-selling rates.

It is also an indispensable specific for Headache, Neuralgia, Nasal-Catarrh and other Cerebral troubles. Once Tried Always Used.

WANTED Influential and Selling Agents in all Centres.

For Terms and Samples, apply with proofs of Business Experience and Capabilities to

THE SIRDAR SNUFF MFG. CO.
Park Town, Madras.

Trial Samples FREE to habitual Snuff-users.

CHANGING HER FACE

Any woman not satisfied with her complexion can remove it and have a new one. The thin veil of stifling half-dead cuticle is an encumbrance, and should be removed to give the fresh vigorous young skin underneath a chance to show itself and to breathe.

There is a simple old-fashioned home remedy which will always do the work. Get some pure mercolized wax from your chemist and apply it at night like cold cream washing it off in the morning. The mercolide will gently absorb all the lifeless skin, and leave a healthy and beautiful complexion, as fresh as a child's. Naturally, it takes with it all such facial blemishes as freckles, tan, moth patches, sallowness, liver spots, pimples, etc. It is pleasant to use, effective and economical. The face so treated immediately looks years younger.

Senta Typewriters Sewing Machines
WICKLESS OIL STOVES & OVENS.
Sole Agents,
S. NAVALKAR & SONS,
Sayee Bhuwan,
141, Princess St., Bombay 2.

Get a New Life

Thousands of hopeless patients have got new life, by using the following long-tried specifics of the CHIEF HUKMA OF KASHMIR State. Complete cure guaranteed or full amount refunded.

VICTORY (Regd.) shall make you perfect man in 2 hours; good tonic. No opium. Quite safe. PRICE Rs. 2 (two) per doz.

TERYAQ ATSHAQ—Matchless remedy for any kind of Syphilis. Absolutely without mercury. No trouble, complete cure in one week. Price Rs. 3 (three).

SAJAN MOHANI (Regd.) A few grains of it shall change your old wife into quite young one in 10 minutes. Quite safe but most certain. PRICE Rs. 2 (two) per TOLA.

AKSHIR—Shall cure urethra troubles in a few days without fail. Guaranteed not to contain Morphia, Sandal Oil, etc., etc. PRICE Rs. 3 (three only).

"DILPASAND" (Birth Control). Its 3 doses use will stop pregnancy for 1 year. Quite safe to use. Price Rs. 3 for 12 doses. Sample 3 doses Re. one only.

Dr. T. N. SHARMA.
Kaviraj, Darulsehat (Regd.)
GUJRAT (Punjab).

IMMEDIATE EFFECT.

RAJRATNA.
(Regd.) No. 3680.
A specific for weakness. This medicine contains valuable ingredients like Kastoori Chandrodaya and Moti. No abstinence.
Price: Sample Packet of 10 Pills, Rs. 5. Full Size Bottle of 50 Pills, Rs. 20 V. P. Extra. use in any season.

RAMARATNA.
(Regd.) No. 3680.
For external application to give increased nerve vigour. Price: Sample Packet Rs. 5. Full Size Bottle Rs. 20. V. P. Extra.

Sthambhan Pills
One hour effect.
Price: Rs. 5 per Bottle. V. P. Extra.

Cholera Kardan.
Is two minutes effect.
Price: Rs. 2 per 20 pills.

Vaidya Jayantilal Ambashanker.
153, Gulalwadi, Bombay,
Head Office: Vadhwan City.

What the People Say

"ARBITRARY CLASSIFICATION OF HORSES ?"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read the article appearing in your issue of the 19th instant, under the heading "Arbitrary Classification of Horses?" by your racing correspondent, purporting to be an abstract of what I am reported to have said at the Western India Race-Horse Owners' Association on Sunday, the 16th. I have to point out to you that what I said at the meeting was quite different to what has appeared in your paper and I shall thank you to allow me to contradict the same.

When Mr. C. Lobo demanded that the owners present at this meeting should be enlightened as to what transpired regarding "Sohail" at the meeting, between the Stewards and the Deputation sent on behalf of the owners, the sense of the meeting being in favour of his proposition, the President, the Hon. Mr. H. M. Mehta, asked me in my dual capacity as spokesman of the Deputation and as Joint Secretary of the Association to speak on the subject.

In giving a brief resume of the subject, amongst other things, I stated that the Stewards had given us a very courteous and patient hearing, and that we had been able to point out to them that the opinion of Major Chadwick, as an expert, certifying a horse as an Arab need not necessarily be taken as final or infallible. In order to prove this contention, I had cited two instances (which Mr. Kasparkhan who at that time was present in Iraq had brought to my notice):—

(1) A horse classed as an Arab by Major Chadwick, ran and won three races and was subsequently disqualified by him as an Arab.

(2) A horse measured and registered as an Arab by Major Chadwick was sold but was not allowed by him to run, when the horse appeared in the ring before one of his races. Subsequently, the horse was disqualified as an Arab and to compensate the new owner, who bought the horse on Major Chadwick's certificate, the latter helped him to sell off his horse for Rs. 500/- the amount he had paid.

My argument at the meeting, we had with the Stewards, was that even Major Chadwick had revised his judgments, and that the case of "Sohail" might be of a similar nature. From this, it will be clear to your readers, that there was no question of any arbitrary classification of horses by Major Cradwick, nor were any protests made by the owners in Iraq, but that acting on his own initiative, Major Chadwick had revised his opinion as soon as he had come to the conclusion that a particular horse was not an Arab, even though he had originally passed him as an Arab. The deputation unanimously stated to the Stewards that they never for a moment doubted the bona-fides either of Major Chadwick or of any other official of the Western India Turf Club.—Yours, etc.

A. C. ARDESHIR.
Firdaus, Yerrowda,
Poona, Aug. 24.

A MODERATE'S PLEA

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I hold that the position of the Parsis will be much the same as that of the Britishers in India of the future that is to say, if the new Government of the country is conducted along lines of religion. It will be a preponderating Hindu rule. And, therefore, I deprecate the letter of a Mr. C. V. Thornton in the "Times of India" in its issue of the 19th. I fear he does little justice to the position of Lord Willingdon. It is one of truly uncommon difficulty. As it is, the Viceroyalty is a task which, as has been said before, no six mortals, even geniuses of the first order, could adequately discharge. The perpetual adjustments between the Protected States alone would occupy the full working hours of a statesman of extraordinary talents. And that is only one of the duties attached to Viceroyalty. Lord Willingdon has of late been saturated in democratic principles and naturally is most anxious in the teeth of die-hard opposition to deal fairly by India to the utmost extent.

Most of us thought that Lord Irwin had badly let down the loyalists, which is to say four-fifths of sober silent India. Let us not create the same impression with reference to Lord Willingdon by precipitancy. Englishmen in this country have hitherto evinced patience which must ultimately extort the admiration of India's historian. I plead for a little more of it. I make bold to say that Gandhiji is keen on attending the Round Table Conference It is true that his insistence on the Bardoli affair when he is invited to deal with issues of more colossal importance appears to savour of flippancy. But he has his own views of ethical principles: and they do honour to a saint. Let us, therefore, strengthen the hands of the present Viceroy who understands Gandhiji. The Viceroy wants to offer greater indulgence to Gandhiji, and afford him an opportunity of discussing vital affairs with just those great Englishmen for many whom Gandhiji has unfeigned respect.

A tribunal presided over by a High Court Judge would be presumably acceptable to both the parties, the Government and Gandhiji. Its decision even if unfavourable to Government will satisfy stateman of the sincerity of Sir Prabhashanker Pattani as to the unqualified "bona fides" of Lord Willingdon's Government. And once satisgaction is obtained on this score, it will lie on the political leaders of his intellectual category to prevail on Gandhiji to emulate the Viceroy and make what he would call sacrifice on his own part. Britishers are credited with luck or genius to muddle through grave crises; but the Indian problem must be regarded as something as serious as a European War. Hence compromise and attempts at appeasement must not be confounded with vacillation and infirmity. The Britishers in this country, I repeat, have displayed inordinate tolerance, as I read mankind history, unsurpassed tolerance. A little more of it and they will shame their enmies, among whom I do not count Gandhiji, into moral acquiescence.

Above all let uss, both Britishers and honestly Moderate Indians, live up to the reality of one hard fact: if Gandhiji has perpetually to fight intransigent left-wingers, Lord Willingdon has to deal with recalcitrant equals whom only the Indian world and official technique denominate his subordinates. Our task is to make bearable the horribly thorny path of both the sincere protagonists of India's tranquility.—Yours, etc.,

G. K. N.

CHOWPATTY RAILWAY CROSSING

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the interest of public safety I have to bring the following fact to the notice of Bombay public and trust you will find some space for it in your widely circulated paper.

Sometime back the B. B. & C. I. Railway authorities have removed the loud ringing bell, warning people or public of the approach of a train at the level crossing from Queens Road to Chaupati, near Charni Road Railway Station. On making enquiries in the matter, I learn that this loud ringing bell, disturbed the sleep of residents living in the vicinity and so it has been removed and in its place a small machine making a buzzing noise has been installed. This machine only succeeds in drawing attention of the gatekeeper without drawing attention of the public making use of the crossing at the time. This warning the actual coming of the train, leaves very little time for the gatekeeper to close the gates; the consequence is that the gatekeeper is many times unable to cope with the rush of the public and there is imminent danger of persons being run over. The former loud bell warned the public, who willingly co-operated with the gate-keeper by abstaining from entering the crossing and thus the performance of his duty by the gate-keeper was made much easy.

I have already written to the Railwy authorities concerned and have to request the public to be very careful till this defect is remedied. If my effort in getting this danger removed within a reasonable time does not succeed, it is my request to the public to take it seriously and compel Railway authorities to do their duty. —Yours, etc.,

N. B. SURATKER.

SEPARATION OF SIND

—:o:—

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—It is amusing to read in Sind and other dailies when every time Pro. H. L. Chablani's name is mentioned in inspired messages regarding the Separation of Sind that the Professor was the "leader" of Sind Hindus Deputation that waited on His Excellency the Viceroy at Simla on 23rd July last. From the information that I have gathered from the original source it will be evident to your renders that Mr. Chablani neither "led" nor "tailed" the Deputationists. What actually happened at the Viceregal Lodge was this. When the Deputation arrived there one of the A. D. C's greeted its members and said, "Well, gentlemen, seat yourselves anyway you like." When His Excellency met the Deputationists he after thanking them collectively for personal reference in the Address, advance copy of which was already submitted to His Excellency, remarked "Don't you think, gentlemen, to save time, the Adress may be considered as read." Rao Bahadur Pribhdas Shewakram thereupon immediately responded and replied on behalf of the Deputation, "My Lord we all agree that the Address be taken as read." His Excellency then said "Let each one of you have his say." Mr. Chablani, unfortunately, started discussing extraneous and irrelevant matters and His Excellency, to put it mildly, said, "We have met here for a different purpose." Mr. Murlidhar I am afraid, made a similar mistake. The Viceroy then referred to the points raised in the Address and after hearing the Deputationists His Excellency said, "You had better wait till the Report of the Sind Finance Inquiry Committee is out." Whereupon Rao Bahadur Pribhdas strongly urged on His Excellency that even assuming the Finance Inquiry Committee reported that the separated province could stand on its legs financially the Sind Hindus were of definite opinion that Sind as a separated Province will suffer the most from all stand-points—administrative, economic and social—that the question of Sind Separation had never been discussed in all its bearings and that as the decision of the R. T. C. was "ex-parte" the Sind Hindus should have a final word. In this argument the Rao Bahadur was supported by the rest of the Deputationists. The same afternoon Mr. Chablani, and a few other Deputationists each gave a separate version of the interview to different Press representatives in Simla which was published in several Indian dailies the next morning. From the facts stated above Mr. Chablani could not be, by any stretch of imagination, the "leader," of Sind Hindus Deputation. The version given in this letter almost tallies with that telegraphed by the Simla Special Correspondent of the "Daily Gazette," a leading paper of Sind and which appeared in the issues of that paper dated 27th and 30th July.—Yours, etc.,

ONE IN THE KNOW.

KHOJA YOUTH MANDAL

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Referring to the paragraph appearing in your issue of 25-8-31 regarding the above Mandal, I would state that it is only a propaganda by three or four persons who have been working against the Jamats and have been ex-communicated after proper inquiry. The object of these people is to cause disruption amongst the Shia Imami Ismailis. The alleged pamphlets issued by two more Mandals are published by individuals under the garb of Mandals to mislead the public.

If these so-called reformers have any following or support from the Ismailis of Kathiawar, which number over fifty thousand, I challenge them to publish facts and figures so that the public can decide for themselves about their representative character.—Yours, etc.,

"AN ISMAILI."

MISCHIEVOUS MISREPRESENTATION

"Times Of India's" Canard.

The "Leader" writes:—

Mahatma Gandhi has characterised the press report that the Congress is fast preparing for war as "a deliberate lie." We find that this canard has beeo started by an Anglo-Indian paper, the "Times of India," which in a five column heading has announced that the Congress is planning the revival of the civil disobedience movement. Its Ahmedabad correspondent reports:

"It has been decided—and instructions to that effect have been sent out to various Congress officials—that henceforward no orders from the local Government which might, in their opinion, be calculated to prevent them from enjoying or exercising their lawful rights as regards picketing of foreign cloth and liquor shops should be obeyed and that picketing and boycott activities should be immediately stiffened."

The same correspondent "reliably" understands the Congress Secretary at Allahabad has been empowered to issue instructions to Kisan leaders in the United Provinces to resist all measures of "repressions" by zemindars or Government servants The Mahatma has categorically denied the assertions of this correspondent and has stated that not only no such instructions have been issued but that instructions, on the contrary, have been issued all over the country that the Delhi Pact should be carried out and that nobody should disobey any Government order without permission from the headquarters. It is not improbable that the mendacious message of the correspondent of the "Times of India" would have been cabled to England where the reactionary papers will find in it plenty of material to misrepresent the Congress attitude and to preach one more homily to Government to act firmly and assert itself. The publication of such a mischievous communications, which is not based on facts, at a time when it is the duty of every responsible publicist to help in composing the differences which have arisen, is highly reprehensible.

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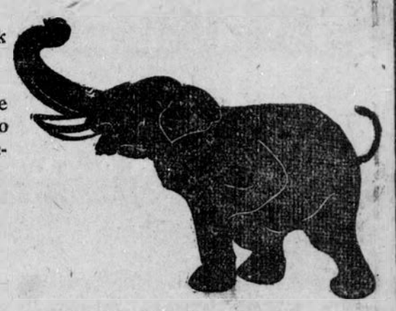
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THE ONAM FESTIVAL.

(By K. C.)

After the monsoon commences the festive season of India and nowhere can you enjoy a festival in a greater spirit of comraderie and cosmopolitan fashion than in Bombay. I am eagerly awaiting for my dole of "chicken-pie" and sweets from my Parsi friends during the Pateti. I have had my full quota of "Biriyani and Pulav" during the "Id." The other day I had an invitation from my Kerala friends to what they call "Onam" social which they term a 'peculiar' Malayalee festival. To my surprise I found the plenipoteniaries from Madras, Brahmins, Nairs, Menons, Moplahs and Christians and a number of ladies sitting at the same table and drinking to the health of the land of "beauties and bananas."

* * *

The 'Onam' is associated with peace, plenty and prosperity and is purely Hindu in origin. Subsequently it became provincial in which all communities inhabiting Malabar participated, irrespective of caste and creed. It is now celebrated in London and Berlin, in fact in all corners of the world where there are Kerala emigrants, cluding London and Berlin. On Sunday last during the celebrations at Blavatsky Lodge I saw a number of Parsi and Gujarati gentlemen enthusiastically participating in it and everything points to its becoming an annual feature of Bombay.

* * *

Mr. K. G. Jacob who presided over the function compared Kerala to Scotland. The analogy is fitting in more ways than one. Scotland is described as a land of "lochs and lassies" and Kerala is mainly a picture of beauties and back-waters. The 'Onam' is a sort of Caledonian dinner and like a Scotchman, the Keralite carries his 'Onam' wherever he goes.

* * *

But the analogy is more than topographical, if we take the Johnsoian view of Scotland. According to the learned doctor, "the highest prospect of a Scotchman is to find the right royal road to London." If I may take the liberty of cracking an "Onam" joke at the expense of my Kerala comrades, the highest prospect for a Keralite is to book his seat for Bombay by the first available Bombay Express.

* * *

My friends need not take these remarks in any bad light. The city of Calcutta was founded by Job Charnock and the Lord Inchcape boasts that it is the "ditchers" of Dundee that have made Calcutta what it is to-day. Speaking at a farewell dinner, Sir Basil Blackett said that the Finance Department of the Government of India was a monopoly of Scotchmen and South Indians.

Let us have more of the 'Onam' spirit. It will stand us well in these days of trade depression and tight money market.

* * *

On this day of Malayalam New Year, let me strike the balance sheet and estimate Kerala's contribution to the world. She has given a world teacher like Shankaracharya and I do not propose to give a catalogue of achievements in the realm of art and letters. The "papat" which adorns the dinner table from London to Yokohama is purely a Kerala invention. The salted and sweet banana chips and wafers for which retired civilians inquire at Veerasami's in London is of Malabar origin.

* * *

Another recipe for which Malabar is famous is a peculiar vegetable salad, which for want of a better name, I term "Vegetable chari-vari." Even at the expense of a little breach of confidence, I can proudly state that this recipe has many European votaries. Sir Charles Innes, the Governor of Burma, used to have a quota of it every day, when he was "Chota Sahib" in Malabar in early twenties. Times have changed but the "Avial" has not lost its charms.

OBSERVATIONS OF "MUSSULMAN" REPUDIATED

"Statistics Disprove Indian Exodus From Burma."

The "Rangoon Mail" of the 8th July 1931 reproduced a passage from the "Mussulman" of Calcutta, in which it was stated that in 1931, between March 7th and June 6th, 21,000 Chittagonians; 21,600 Tamilians and 47,000 Telugus, besides many thousands of Hindustanis, had fled from Burma. A record of the passengers going by sea from Burma to India has been collected from all the shipping companies which have taken part in the traffic, while a record of incoming passengers is made by the Port Health Officer at the time of medical inspection. Defects were found in the former statistics but the latter is quite reliable.

During the period from March 7th to June 20th 1931 (a fortnight longer than the period taken by the Calcutta "Mussulman") approximately, the total number of departures was 133,000.

These figures may seem alarming at a superficial glance; but for a true understanding of the situation it is necessary to compare them with the corresponding figures for other years and also to take into consideration the number of new arrivals. If we take the period from March 7th to June 20th, 1929, a year untroubled by communal or other disturbances, it will be found that the total number of departures is approximately 126,000, or only about 5 per cent. less than for the corresponding period in 1931. Thus it will be seen that the Calcutta "Mussulman" ignores the permanent magnitude of the outgoing passenger traffic from Rangoon. The normal scale of the Rangoon sea passenger traffic is not clearly appreciated by casual observers.

In this connection it will not be irrelevant to allude to the remark in the "Statesman's Year Book 1916" to the effect that Rangoon is numerically the first port in the world not excluding even New York for outgoing passenger traffic.

As regards immigration the same authority (viz. the "Statesman's" Year Book 1916) states that Rangoon appears to be second largest immigrant port in the world, New York only exceeding it. The Calcutta "Mussulman," however, ignores entirely the arrivals from India which, of course must be set off against departures if it is desired to see the facts in proper perspective. The busy season for arrivals from India by all routes is from mid October to February and about one half of the arrivals of this busy season occur in November and December. In order to illustrate the recent trend of immigration it will be useful to consider the figures for November, December, January and February in recent years: 1928-29 (Nov., Dec., Jan. and Feb.) 156,000; 1929-30 (Nov. Dec., Jan. and Feb.) 149,000; 1930-31 (Nov., Dec., Jan. and Feb.) 129,000. Thus there has been in recent years a decline in immigration, but the decline had set in before the earthquake and the Rangoon riots. For the busy season of 1930-31 immigration is considerably reduced by comparison with 1928-29 and 1929-30 but the figure is still impressively large. Even in the off season for arrivals in 1931, it is found that in the period from March 7th to June 20th there were actually 62,000 deck passenger arrivals at Rangoon from India. Clearly in spite of the course of events large numbers of Indians do not regard sojourn in Burma with the terror and dismay so often depicted. It is remarkable also that so far arrivals for 1931 show an increase on the figures for the corresponding period of 1930; but as the really busy season for arrivals from India falls in November and December it is impossible to say as yet whether the tide of immigration in 1931 is definitely on the ebb.

STATISTICS DISPROVE "MUSSULMAN'S" OBSERVATIONS.

Statistics also show that immigration from India was abnormally large in 1926 and 1927. A large wave of arrivals is bound to be followed by a reaction. The conditions (whether favourable in Burma or unfavourable elsewhere) which caused it will have so stimulated immigration that a temporary and partial exhaustion of the supply of immigrants must ensue. Moreover the inevitable consequence of an abnormally large wave of Indian immigration is a complementary increase in the number of departures two or three years later, for it has been found that the bulk of Indian immigrants seeking manual employment in Burma return to their homes in India after about three years sojourn in Burma. In some considerable part, therefore the present increase in departures must be connected with the abnormal wave of immigration which occurred in 1926 and 1927.

It is important to bear in mind that passenger traffic between Burma and India is essentially seasonal. The busy season for departures from Burma for India by all routes is from February to mid June. Thus the period selected for examination by the Calcutta "Mussulman"—March 7th to June 6th—lies in the annual busy season for departure to India Ports. Available statistics clearly show that every year for a long time back nearly one half the departures for the whole year are concentrated into the months of March, April, May and June. Considering, therefore, the passenger traffic record of the port of Rangoon, the large figures quoted by the Calcutta "Mussulman" for a portion of the busy season for departure in 1931 give no cause for the excessive alarm expressed in certain quarters.

On the whole the examination of the available statistics does not lend confirmation to the view that there has been a movement of Indians from Burma amounting to a general exodus. In 1930 there was a temporary rush of Indians from Burma in May and June which must be ascribed in the first place to the earthquake and in the second place to the Rangoon riots. Forty-five thousand Indians left Rangoon in May 1930 and forty thousand in June 1930. But the rush was of short duration. In July 1930 there were 21,000 departures as compared with 14,000 in July 1929, while in August there were only 17,000 departures as compared with 17,000 in August 1929. During the remaining months of 1930, the departures continued to be quite normal by comparison with the corresponding months of the preceding years. Thus the emigrant traffic, greatly inflated in May and June 1930, and less so in July 1930, owing to the earthquake and the Rangoon riots, retirned to normal with noteworthy rapidity. As regards 1931, the disturbances caused by the rebellion, by the consequent increase in violent crime and by communal friction appear so far to have interfered in only a minor degree with the action of the economic forces which ordinarily govern the coming and going of the mass of Indians to and from Burma.—"Headman's Gazette."

KONKAN FLOOD RELIEF FUND

In Konkan Flood Relief Fund, the first list of contributions received upto Sunday evening the 23rd inst. contains the following sums of Rs. 25 and over. Sums under Rs. 25 are omitted from the list:—

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Sums under Rs. 25 are omitted. Coupons, through Shri Dharma Sikshana and Nirashrit Sahayak Mandal (Rs. 65-8):—Dr. K V Save, Rs. 11; Mr. L G Varodi. Rs. 5; Messrs. Deoji Bhima and Co., Rs. 5; Messrs. Doongerso Kripal, Rs. 5; Smaller Collections Rs. 39-8.

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MAN'S RACE AND HIS RELIGION.

—:o:—

THE CONFLICT IN INDIA.

(By "EDRIS".)

Does mere change of religion, spontaneous or otherwise, radically transform a man's inherent racial characteristics? I have not, I confess, come across such a phenomenon as yet though there is a large number of people in India who believe that it certainly does.

A CONVERT.

The other day I was discussing this interesting subject with a "Nau Muslim" of some education and a theologian of the hair-splitting variety, who believed, as much in the influence of religion on race (particularly on himself) as the Buddhist believes in the doctrine of the tansmigration of soul. He was frank enough to admit that formerly he was a 'depressed class' Hindu, but through conversion there he stretched the palms of both hands outwards, raised his eyes towards heaven and recited a la Maulana: "Allah be praised") he has now become a full-fledged 'Shaikh'. Again he placed the palm of his right hand on his heart, with the left stroked his beard, and pointed out to himself as a specimen worthy of attention. I looked hard at the Shaikhji's face for a moment and my mind conjured up the tall, dignified figures and handsome faces of the Arab Shaikhs I had seen in Baghdad and Palestine. Then I had a second look at the Indian Shaikhji and felt like telling him candidly what I thought of nim but with a view to spare his feelings I suppressed mine. I dropped the subject by saying that present company should always be excluded etc. This Shaikhji was a typical example of the millions of Khans, Shaikhs, Moghuls, Pathans and even Syeds one sees in our country.

A CHARACTERISTIC.

Now one of the strangest characteristics of a convert is his bigotry. The imitation aspires to equal, if not to excel, the original. He displays all the symptoms of the old disease now newly named as the "inferiority complex". The majority of Muslims in India are more or less non-Brahman, non-Rajput, if not Sudra, Hindus; and, therefore, it is all the more amazing with what pathetic pride they ally themselves with Egyptians, Turks, Arabs, Persians, and Afghans, instead of with their own kith and kin in India.

RACE COUNTS.

A man's religion should have very little to do with his race. At any rate, it ought not to hinder his country's progress. Kemal Pasha got rid of the Khalifa because his patriotism got better of his religion. Is an Afghan or a Turk hardy and brave because he is a Muslim? Not in the least; it is his race that has made him what he is. A mere handful of Pathans and Moghuls ruled India—of course, with the co-operation of the equally manly and brave Rajputs—for 700 years. A few thousand Englishmen had also ruled this vast country, and are still ruling it, for close upon 150 years. Did they do that because they were Muslims and Christians? Hardly; they ruled because they all belonged to an independent, enterprising, brave and hardy race.

NEWS FOR COMMUNALISTS.

Why Baber, the founder of the Moghul Empire in India, was himself a direct decendant of the world renowned Moghul warrior, Changaz Khan who—this may be a news to the communalists—had no religion at all. The three great Moghul Emperors apart from Akbar, were half Hindus. But with this great distinction that they had the noblest blood from both the parents flowing through their veins, and the result is the beautiful Taj Mahal and Forts at Agra and Delhi.

Akbar was a great and most successful ruler of India because his love of the country he was born in, was greater than his religion.

PRIDE OF BIRTH NECESSARY.

The only legitimate pride, to my mind, which a man is entitled to take, besides his brains and good character, is his birth. Granted, that a man's birth is merely an accident, but I submit it is the most important accident which occurs but once only in our life. You can change your religion as easily and as often as the proverbial shirt. This cannot, of course, apply to your birth. Therefore, it is the birthright of all true sons of the common Motherland to work for its honour, glory and progress, which is for all; and look with patriotic tolerance upon our neighbour's religion which is purely a private affair between the man and his favourite Deity.

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INDIA'S FUTURE GOVERNMENT.

POLITICAL MECHANISM NECESSARY TO SECURE GENUINE SWARAJ.

(BY A WOMAN UNDERGRADUATE.)

The form of the Government of India of the pre-British times was 'Panchayati' in rural, and municipal in urban areas. Under it Indians had become so rich, that the European nations began to vie with one another in trading with India and sharing her prosperity. In those happy days there were no quarrels between Hindus and Muslims as such—no fights over cow-killing and music before mosques—and no disputes over Hindi and Urdu scripts. The highest appointments were open to both Hindus and Muslims and held by them alike. Even so late as 1857, —Hindus as well as Muslims—hastened to strengthen the weak emperor in Delhi, who was a Muslim. The Hindus did not run to the Rajahs and Muslims to the Nawabs. They both jointly strove to restore the Mughal Empire to life. As regards character, it is on record that even 'Thugs' and dacoits would not tell a lie to save their lives. The "sahukars' kept such honest and true accounts that their 'bahis' and 'khatas' were accepted as correct by the highest Courts of Justice. Not only this, the 'sahukars' never charged more interest than the amount of the principal on the 'Dam-dopat' principle. The Government that made India so very rich and the Indians so very brotherly and truthful, must be held to have been a good Government. In fact, we must judge the tree by its fruits.

BRITISH PERIOD

The form of the Government of India during the British period is more or less known to most of us who have read "Indian history and Administration." In spite of the tall talk about roads and railways, Posts and Telegraphs, tanks and canals, mills and manufactures and the like, India has been reduced from being the richest to being the poorest country in the world. It is admitted that nearly one-third of her population does not know what it is to have a full meal during a whole year. The greater portion of our trade and commerce has vanished. Our moral character has degenerated as a subject people's must. Our administrative capacity has been paralysed in consequence of our employment only in subordinate positions. Our warlike spirit has been corrupted in that we now fight merely as hirelings and not as patriots, defending our hearth and home. Indeed, the recent riots at Cawnpore and elsewhere show, that we have become cowards, because we are killling old men, women and children. A system of government that has been instrumental in converting the richest country in the world into the poorest, a system under a number of Hindus and Muslims feel irreconciliably opposed to each other, a system under which the spirit of defence and moral character degenerates cannot be said to be a good one. Indeed, a Prime Minister of Great Britain himself declared that even the best Government cannot be a substitute for Self-Government.

PRE-REQUISITE TO SUCCESSFUL ISSUE.

As declared by Mr. Abraham Lincoln, a former President of the United States of America, the Government of a people should be by the people and for the people. This principle has been practically accepted by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, and emphasized in the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, subject to reservations and safeguards. Some Indian politicians say that a Government with reservations and safeguards is not self-Government; while others maintain that the said reservations and safeguards will be in the interests of India, and so can be allowed entry into a self-governing constitution. This point will doubtless be fully debated on at the forthcoming Round Table Conference. Upon its satisfactory solution will depend the success of the Conference.

GOVERNMENT OF PROVINCES.

I hope and pray that the question of reservations and safeguards as also that of joint and separate electorates, will be satisfactorily solved. In that case the form of Government in the Provinces will have to undergo the following changes:—(a) 'Panchayats' should be re-established in rural areas, the members thereof being elected by adult villagers, men and women assembled in public meetings. They should have authority over the local police. They should also have power to dispose of petty civil and criminal cases.

(b) District Councils and Municipalities should be formed from 'Panchayats' and special trades and professions, and should enjoy increased powers, so as to relieve the Government proper substantially. It matters not, if they make mistakes in the commencement.

(c) Provincial Legislative Councils should be formed from District Councils, Municipalities and special trades and professions. The question whether the electorate should be joint or separate, will probably be determined by "arbitration" at the Round Table Conference.

(d) District Officers (Collectors and Deputy Commissioners) should work with the help of Advisory Councils formed from 'Panchayats, District Councils and Municipalities in their areas.

(e) Divisional Officers (Commissioners) are unnecessary, and should be dispensed with.

(f) Members of Executive Councils should be elected from the Provincial Legislatures and should hold Office at the pleasure of the Councils.

(g) Governors should be elected by the Provincial Legislative Councils, subject to the approval of the Central Legislative Council or Assembly. They all should hold office at the pleasure of the Council and for not more than five years.

GOVERNMENT OF STATES.

In the States the form of Government should be based on the above lines, the will of the ruler giving way to the wish of the people. If this is not done there can be no Federation worth the name. Above all, the representatives of the States should be elected by the people and not nominated by the Princes. If they are nominated by the Princes they will be in the Legislature to sow the seed of discord and disunion in India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

At the Centre a Legislative Assembly should be formed, partly from amongst the members of Provincial Councils and partly from outside of them. The members of the Executive Council should be elected by the Legislative Assembly, and should hold office at the pleasure of the Assembly. The Governor-General should be elected by the Provinces and States in the same way as the President of the Indian National Congress is. He should deal with both the Provinces and the States and should hold office for not more than five years. In dealing with particular questions regarding States, he may have the assistance of a small Chamber of Princes to advise him. It is certain, that this system will not be so much disliked by the Princes as the Political Department is to-day. The Council of State should disappear; it has proved to be an unprogressive body.

NO LINGUISTIC PROVINCES.

Provinces should not be formed according to languages at least for some years to come, as that might strengthen the present communalism. Even if such Provinces are formed later on, the All-India subjects such as Army, Finance, Foreign Relations, etc. should be in the hands of the Governor-General-in-Council, who will be the Agent of the Legislative Assembly.

TESTS OF GENUINE SWARAJ.

In brief, the form of the future Government of Independent India including the territories of the Protected Princes should give effect to the promises recently made by the Karachi Congress to the masses. One test to prove that this has been done, will be that the masses are enabled to have sufficient food and clothing and hygienic houses to live in. Another test will be, that deaths especially amongst children, decrease. Yet, another will be that the Police and the Courts have far less work and the Jails less population.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—11-45 a.m.—Indian Gramophone Records.

4-30 p.m.—Indian Gramophone Records.

8-20 p.m.—Classical music by Bai Kesarbai (accompanied by Majid Khan.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT:—We have received sample packets of "Santone" tooth power prepared by the Fazal Pharmaceutical Works, Ahmedabad.

INDIAN CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION:—The first meeting of the I. C. A. for 1931-1932 will be held in Bowen Memorial Hall, Y. M. C. A., Lamington Road, at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Saturday), under the presidentship of Rev. B. P. Hivale, President of the Association, Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle will present the Baba Padmanji Scholarship, and the Rev. John McKenzie, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay will address the meeting.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The P. & O. Mail steamer "Malwa" with the Mails from Bombay of 22nd instant arrived at Aden at 8-30 p.m. on the 27th instant and left there at Midnight the same day.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Murray" left Suez on Wednesday.

SWADESHI SUB-COMMITTEE:—A meeting of the Swadeshi Sub-Committee will be held to-day (Saturday), at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress House.

PATETI SWADESHI BAZAR OPEN FOR GENERAL PUBLIC

To-day (Saturday), the Bazar will be open from 3 to 9 p.m. and to-morrow (Sunday), from 9 to 12 noon, and 3 to 9 p.m. The Bazar will remain open till 6th September daily from 3 to 9 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

General breakdown all Quetta wires (section Sukkur-Quetta) due to earthquake, traffic to and from these stations is subject to serious delay.

"PROHIBITION WEEK."

Under the auspices of the Girgaum Congress Committee. A public meeting will be held in the open space near Bombay Improvement Trust, Chawl, opposite Municipal Workshop, Foras Road (Belasis Road), Bombay, to-day (Saturday), at 9 p.m. (S. T.).

PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN IN "C" WARD.

Public meeting to-day (Saturday), at 9 p.m., at Dhobi Talao, Hamalwadi.

After the usual flag salutation ceremony to-morrow (Sunday), at the Committee's Offices at 7 a.m. a procession will start from Committee's Offices.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday.

"Laila Majnu" Commencing From 5th Sept. At Wellington

Madan Theatre's another All-talking, singing and dancing production "Laila-Majnu" with the reputed screen-couple Miss Kajjan and Master Nissar will commence from Saturday, (5th September), at the Wellington Talkies. Particulars are on page 14.

MR. SHINGNE'S NEW POST

To Act In Place Of Mr. Justice Barlee

We understand that Mr. W. B. Pradhan, Advocate, would succeed Mr. P. G. Singne, to the post of Government Pleader. Mr. Shingne would sit on the bench of the High Court from the 1st September in place of Mr. Justice Murphy, whose services have been placed at the disposal of Government of India in connection with the Trade Union Dispute with G.I.P. Railway.

AT CHANDANWADI

At Improvement Trust Chawl No. 4 (Chandanwadi) Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale presiding at 3 a.m. to-morrow, (Sunday).

AGAINST PARTICIPATION IN R. T. C.

A mass meeting of workers was held at Lal Baug on Friday evening under the auspices of the G. K. U. Mr. P. Bhise presided.

Mr. Philip Anton said that the immediate demand of the masses of India was complete independence which could not be achieved by negotiations at the R. T. C. He called upon the workers to declare a hartal to-day (Saturday) and demonstrate in the streets against the R. T. C.

Mr. Bukhari who was welcomed on his release and garlanded on behalf of the G. K. U. and Messrs. Ranadive and Deshpande also spoke. They said that the workers should demonstrate that the struggle of the masses for complete independence would continue and develop under the leadership of the working class.

NATIONAL FLAG DAY TO-MORROW

NATIONAL FLAG SALES.

The Secretary of the B. P. C. C. writes:—

Public is hereby informed that with the permission of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee the Akhil Bharat Charkha Sangh, and the Khadi Bhandar situated at Kalbadevi will remain open in spite of half day Hartal declared by them to sell only new national flags of all sizes for the All-India National Flag Day.

SALUTATION CEREMONY. AT NULL BAZAR.

The public are requested to attend the Flag Salutation ceremony of the Satyagrahi Tarun Bharat (U. P.) Savastha which will be performed at Null Bazar, Tapia Mansion, to-morrow (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (B. T.) Mr. Nariman will attend the function.

AT DADAR.

The monthly flag salutation ceremony will be performed to-morrow (Sunday) at 7 a.m. at Tilak Maidan, Dadar. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will hoist the flag.

AT GOL PITHA.

By residents of Hararwala Building at 8 a.m. (S.T.)

AT THANA.

By Sashti Taluka Congress Committee, Thana, in the Jail Maidan in front of the Maruti Temple.

AT MALAD.

By the Malad Village Congress Committee, at 7 a.m. in the compound of the Podar Estate at Malad.

IN SANTA CRUZ.

Flag salutation will take place at 7 a.m. (S.T.) in Bachhraj Jamnalal's Wadi, Station Road, Santa Cruz.

AT KHAR.

By the Khar Village Congress Committee, at 7 a.m. (S.T.) at the Promenade Circle, Khar.

BY IRON MERCHANTS.

National Flag Salutation by Bombay Iron Merchants' Association, 7-30 a.m. (S.T.).

NAUJWAN BHARAT SABHA.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. on Chowpatty Sands when Dr. G. Y. Chitnis will preside, "to protest against the Round Table Conference and to explain the economic programme of the Sabha.

PROTEST AGAINST R. T. C.

Under the auspices of the Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag), Municipal Workers' Union and Young Workers' League a mass meeting of the workers will be held to-day (Saturday), at 8 p.m. to protest against Gandhi's going to R. T. C.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 28.

The share market was closed to-day on account of 'Rakhi Purnima. —A. P.

KASHMIR DISPUTE.

SRINAGAR, Aug. 28.

The terms contained in the communique on provisional settlement arrived at between Government and the Muslims of Jammu and Kashmir were announced this evening at Jumma Masjid before a gathering of about twenty thousand by Mr. Wazir Mohammed Yousaf and were approved by the audience.—A. P.

LATEST COTTON PRICES

Through Cotton Information Bureau, 1st floor, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

OCTOBER.

New York, Aug. 28.	
Previous Closing Rate	7.01
To-day's Opening Rate	6.95
Difference	—.06
To-day's Closing Rate	7.12
Difference	+.11
Broach Expectation	156

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, Aug. 28.	
Previous Closing Rate	3.74
To-day's Opening Rate	3.73
Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate	3.74
	Unchanged

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Aug. 28.			
Silver Ready	12	15/16	
Lower	0	1	0
Silver Forward	12	15/16	
Lower	0	1	0

Tone of Market.—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Aug. 28.			
1st Settlement	43	9	0
2nd Settlement	43	11	0

"DUTY OF A JUDGE IS TO HOLD SCALES EVEN BETWEEN GOVT. AND THE PEOPLE"

Thana Bar Says Judge Sanjana Decided Political Cases Fearlessly

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Aug. 26.

A very touching scene was enacted in the District Court room to-day at 12 noon when the portrait of Mr. B. N. Sanjana was unveiled by Rao Bahadur S. K. Bhagwat and glowing references were made by prominent members of the Thana Bar to the manifold qualities that made Mr. B. N. Sanjana a wise and a good judge.

The occasion was the retirement of Mr. Sanjana from the judicial service on the completion of the period of extension granted to him by Government last year

Mr. Sanjana was so overpowered by emotion that before he could fumble any words tears began to roll down from his eyes, and it was only after some time that he could control his feelings and give a fitting reply to the many kind words spoken about him by the members of the Bar.

HIS INDEPENDENCE.

Mr. Sanjana was associated with the Thana District Court and Bar for the last ten years and during that period, by his independence, energy, love of work, and above all his anxiety to administer justice impartially, he had endeared himself to pleaders as well as to litigants. Fortune did not seem to smile upon him; otherwise, his merits would have been duly recognised and he would have adorned the Bombay High Court Bench.

In the District Court Hall amongst those assembled were Mr. Kumthekar, the Acting District Judge who is to take charge from Mr. Sanjana, Mr. Joshi, the Assistant Judge, Mr. Shirali, the First Class Sub-Judge, and all the members of the Bar.

Mr. A. V. Chitre, the Public Prosecutor, read out the address.

BAR'S TRIBUTE.

The following is the important portion of the address: "Your sterling qualities of the head and heart, your marvellous grasp of facts, with a conscious regard to their minutest details of a case however complicated it may be, your masterly way of marshalling the same and your method of judging them in their true perspective, your able and lucid exposition of law are merits of a very high degree, which cannot but evoke admiration in all. To crown all your fearlessness, independence of character, intense sense of duty, and freedom from official bias created an air of complete ease and confidence in the minds of the members of the Bar and also in the minds of the litigating public who struggled hard to get justice at your hands."

WHAT FEW DID.

Mr. M. S. Rangnekar, associated himself with all that was said by the Government Pleader and added, "last year there was tense atmosphere throughout the country, created by the political situation and several cases came up before Your Honour for decision and we must admit that Your Honour decided them with an unbiassed mind."

Mr. Sanjana was then garlanded by Mr. A. V. Chitre and Mr. M J. Wadia.

A NOBLE TRADITION.

Rising to speak, Mr. Sanjana appeared to be deeply touched by the references and could not speak for some time. Then, after some effort, he said, "I am sorry I cannot give adequate expression to my thoughts. These appreciative references have taken me by surprise. A succession of eminent judges have established a noble tradition and when I assumed charge of the office of the judge I was diffident as to whether I would be able to maintain those noble traditions of the Bench.

But, gentlemen, your courageous advocacy, and high standard of integrity have enabled me to maintain those traditions. Without the appearance of a boast, I should like to add that, since the day of my appointment, I never regarded the office of a judge as a part of Government machinery and I all along believed that it was the duty of a judge to hold the scales even between Government and people. Gentlemen, your appreciation is the best reward for whatever I have done and I need hardly assure you that what little life is left in me will be brightened by the memory of this day."

In the end, Rao Bahadur S. K. Bhagwat, the most senior member of the Bar unveiled the portrait of Mr. Sanjana.

AT HOME.

The members of the Thana Bar will be "At Home" to Mr. and Mrs. B. N. Sanjana on Sunday, August 30, in the Khan Bahadur Bapuji Divecha Public Hall.

IMPERIAL BANK AFFAIRS

Old Directors Re-elected

VOTES BY PROXY UPHELD VALID

The adjourned annual general meeting of the Bombay shareholders of the Imperial Bank was held in the Bank on Friday afternoon, Mr. Bunbery presiding.

There were lively scenes in the meeting owing to the unusual interest which the shareholders of the bank were showing for the first time.

Two directors were retiring by rotation and in their place two new directors were to be elected.

At the previous meeting a resolution was brought by the supporters of the management suggesting the two old names for re-election. To that two amendments were moved proposing two different names. A poll was demanded at the previous meeting which was adjourned after taking the poll. The result of the poll was to be declared at this meeting.

A NEW NAME SUGGESTED.

An amendment proposed by Mr. Jagmohan Kapadia and seconded by Mr. Shroff that Mr. Hiralal Nanavati should be elected in place of Mr. N. B. Saklatvala was declared defeated, 4120 votes being cast in its favour and 7435 against. The sitting director Mr. N. B. Saklatvala was, therefore, re-elected.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT ALSO DEFEATED.

The resolution proposing Mr. Shapurji Gazdar in place of Mr. Reed was defeated and the amendment re-electing Mr. Reed as director was carried by 7923 to 4135 votes.

The oppositionists challenged the validity of certain proxy votes but the Chairman maintained that he had consulted the opinion of the Advocate-General and the votes were valid. The oppositionists maintained that it was not valid.

The old directors, Messrs. N. B. Saklatvala and Reed were re-elected.

BIHAR COUNCIL

RANCHI, Aug. 27.

(Delayed) The Bihar Council was prorogued to-day at the conclusion of non-official business.—A. P.

NEW DAVAR BAR HOOLIGANISM.

Strong Protest From Parsees.

We have received the following protest signed by 175 Parsees condemning the violence used against Congress pickets on the 10th of August:—

"We the undersigned Parsees wish to express our indignation at the base and brutal assaults committed on Sjt. Abidali Jafferbhai and his comrades who were peacefully picketing the New Davar Bar on 10th August 1931.

We desire to record our protest at this exhibition of hooliganism by, among others, some members of our community and to express our regret and sympathy to the victims of these acts of violence.

In our opinion, such acts can only lower the community in the estimation of the nation."

The signatories include:—

D. N. Bahadurji, Bar-at-Law, V. F. Taraporewalla, Bar-at-Law, Dr. Dara M. Dastur, L. M and S., Prof. P. A. Wadia, M. A., D. K. Daji, Solicitor, Mrs. Dinbai F. Patuck, Mrs. Manijeh R. Masani, S. B. Kapadia, Advocate, Prof. R. D. Choksi, Dr. D. M. Gagrat, Eruchaha R. Heerjibehedin, J. P. Miss G. S. Talyarkhan, Dr. K. B. Bharucha, Ph. D., Bar-at-Law, Prof. J. C. Daroowala, M. R. Masani, Bar-at-Law, P. R. Bharucha, Bar-at-Law, Miss Roshan F. Vakil, J. J. Cursetji, Bar-at-Law, Jamshed N. Patuck, K. J. Khandalawala, Bar-at-Law, Kaikhushroo H. Cama, D. S. Madon, Dr. D. H. Dudha, M. D., M.R.C.P., J. H. Modi, Solicitor, R. A. Gagrat, Solicitor, Miss Rutty K. Nariman and others.

C. P. Legislative Council

NAGPUR, Aug. 28.

The Central Provinces Legislative Council reassembled this afternoon, Hon'ble Mr. S. W. A Rizvi presiding. The House congratulated Mr. Rizvi on his election to the chair and offered him support and requested him to be above party politics and impartial on the Hindu-Muslim question.

Mr. Rizvi thanked the House and assured it that he would discharge his responsible duties respecting the wishes of the House.

The Council then proceeded with legislative business and adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

"DRY" SOLDIER RECEIVES BLOWS

"Wets" Create Scene In Bombay Lane

VOLUNTEER ADMITTED IN HOSPITAL

The Secretary of the Girgaum District Congress Committee writes to say that a Congress volunteer picketing liquor shops in 3rd Kumbharwada Lane was assaulted with 'lathis' by drunkards on Thursday. The volunteer received six blows causing contusion on the head and other minor injuries to hands. He has been admitted a an in-patient in the Congress hospital.

YOUNG MAN GIVEN DEATH PENALTY.

For Killing The Girl He Loved

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, Aug. 26.

On Friday last Mr. B. N. Sanjana Sessions Judge, Thana delivered judgment in a case in which one Vithal Janya Gujar, a Varli, stood charged under section 302 I.P.C. or having committed murder by intentionally causing the death of Bai Vikai, daughter of Lahanibai.

TURNED OUT.

It appears accused who is a young man of about 25 was madly in love with the deceased Vikai and wanted to marry her. But, the deceased, being the daughter of accused's maternal aunt Lahanibi, refused to marry him, who was brother to her. It appears accused was staying with his aunt Lahanibai and when he saw that the deceased was staying in the same house with one Gopal Dival as husband and wife, he began to give her all sorts of threats. Thereupon, the accused was turned out of the house who then went to live with his married sister in the same village.

STRIKING WITH AXE.

On the morning of June 11, Lahanibai, accused's aunt had gone to Bordi to sell firewood and the deceased Vikai with her husband Gopal had gone to a jungle to collect firewood. They collected some firewood and Gopal went to bring some rope to tie the bundle, when he heard the deceased raising the cries. "Mother, mother." Gopal looked back and saw accused holding the deceased by the hair and striking her on the throat with an axe. Gopal ran to the village to report the matter and here the deceased fell down dead on the spot.

In the lower Court accused had made a clean breast of everything. The Jury unanimously found the accused guilty under section 302 (murder) and the Judge accepting the verdict sentenced the accused to be hanged by the neck till he was dead.

Mr. B. H. Shringarpure appeared for the Crown; while the accused was defended by Mr. A. R. Dewal, pleader, Thana.

BUKHARI FREE AGAIN AFTER 17 MONTH'S INTERNMENT

Bombay Workers' Congratulations

Under the auspices of the Young Workers' League, a meeting of the workers of Bombay was held at Lal Baug on the 27th inst. to congratulate Mr. Bukhari on his release on the 26th ultimo, after an internment of 17 months' under the Bengal Ordinance. The meeting was attended by over a thousand workers.

Mr. Bukhari, in reply to the welcome, said that he was overjoyed to find that young workers boldly struggling for the emancipation of the toiling multitudes had seen light. He said that factors were working all over the world to crush the proletarian movement and save the diseased body of Capitalism, an instance of which could be found in the recent coalition that was formed in England under the leadership of the "Labour premier." He was pained to hear of the internal feuds that were going on among the working class leaders. In conclusion he advised the workers to unite and on the strength of their unity do away with the domestic quarrels which were delaying the promotion of their cause.

Messrs. Desai, Amonekar, Tambitkar and Abdul Rashid also spoke.

Mr. Bukhari as a result of his internment is suffering from an attack of pleurisy.

COUNTESS OF WILLINGDON INDISPOSED.

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

Countess of Willingdon is suffering from an attack of dengu fever and will have to cancel all engagements for about ten days.—A. P.

The King has been pleased to approve the appointments of Major General S. B. Pope, Indian Army as Colonel of 4th Battalion, 19th Hyderabad Regiment with effect from 28th August in an existing vacancy.—A. P.

RIALTO TALKIES TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

MORNING SHOW AT 10-A.M. ON SUNDAY

A "MYSTERY SHIP" AND A U. BOAT—AN OFFICER AND A SPY—A MAN AND A WOMAN COME TO GRIPS IN

THE STORY OF THE THRILLING FIGHT AGANST THE U. BOAT.

COMMENCES FROM 5TH SEPTEMBER

MADAN'S ANOTHER TALKIE of MARVELS and PATHOS

"LAILA-MAJNU"

with

Miss KAJJAN and Master NISSAR

WELLINGTON TALKIES

(PARTICULARS SEE PAGE 14)

WEATHER REPORT.

—:o:—

Heavy Rainfall Warning

POONA, Aug. 28.

Yesterday's depression has moevd westwards and lies this morning over west Central India. It has caused locally heavy rain there and in west central provinces and south Rajputana. Monsoon has been strong in Malabar and East Central India and active in East and north Punjab, west United Provinces, Konkan, East Central Provinces, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, Assam and lower Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma Assam, Orissa Chota Nagpur West United Provinces Central India Berar West Central Provinces East and north Punjab Rajputana Gujerat Konkan Mysore, Malabar; and local in upper Burma, Bengal East Central Provinces North Hyderabad Southeast Madras and North Madras coast. A few falls occurred in Bihar East United Provinces Southwest Punjab northwest frontier Province and Bombay Deccan.

Heavy Rainfall warning.—Locally heavy rain will continue in Tenaseerim west Central Provinces West Central, India and south Rajputana during the next 36 hours and extend in Gujerat and in and near the Punjab Kumaon Hills within the next 48 hours.

Earthquake Reports.—Five earthquake shocks first of very great intensity follwed by three shocks of slight intensity and another moderate intensity having their origin apparently in Baluchistan about 900 miles away were recorded by Bombay Seismographs at 21 hours, 23 hours 35 minutes I St. time on Thursday 27th August and at O hours 18 minutes, 1-38 and 6-14 I. St. time 28th August respectively.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Bombay, Aug. 28.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 28-8-31 Colaba Point 0.45" Fort 0.60"; J. J. Hospital 0.51".

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 76.11; Fort 83 12; J. J. Hospital 76.50.

Total for the corresponding period of 1930 Colaba Point 43.61; Fort 50.01; J. J. Hospital 47.43.

Total for the corresponding period of 1929 Colaba Point 47.54; Fort 65.86; J. J. Hospital 52.64.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 28-8-1931.

Barometer (corrected to 32 degrees F.) at 8 a.m. 29.734 inches (036 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .022 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.0 degress.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.0 degrees

Mamximum temperature during 24 hours 86.4 degrees (1.3 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.0 degrees 0.7 below normal).

THE CAPITOL

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GRETA GARBO and ROBERT MONTGOMERY in "INSPIRATION"

Clarence Brown's production with Lewis Stone Marjorie Rambeau

M. G. M. ALL-TALKING PICTURE.

WANTED SELLING AGENTS

WANTED SELLING AGENTS for KEROSENE and FUEL OIL. Applications from businessmen and experienced in the line will be given preference. Consignment of Kerosene arrived at Karachi and tanks are being built at Bombay. Very nominal deposit merely to keep the agreement in force. Payments against Railway Receipts. Terms very attractive. No touring representative is authorised to receive any payment. Payments should only be made direct to the office. Intending gentlemen are requested to apply for Selling Agency to:—

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1931.

INDIA'S AMBASSADOR.

Mahatma, a master-politician and India's foremost ambassador, is to-day leaving India for Britain on a mission of peace or, to be more accurate, to decide whether it is possible to bring about an honourable peace between the two countries. He goes forth as the champion of Indian freedom with a mandate from the people to accept nothing less. He leaves in circumstances that are altogether unparalleled in the history of India. For years Britain put off the Indian demand for Self-Government with vague promises and sham shadowy reforms. The appointment of the All-British Simon Commission in 1928 was an open negation of India's right to Self-determination, a corollary to her right to Self-Government. The Commission was boycotted by the whole country, which demanded a genuine Round Table Conference to work out a scheme of full Dominion Status. The complete boycott of the Commission compelled the Government to announce the convening of a Round Table Conference and to declare that the goal of Dominion Status was implicit in the very Declaration of 1916. But as Government were secretive about the exact scope of the Conference it was not possible for the Indian National Congress to co-operate with the Conference. There being no adequate response to the country's insistent demand for Dominion Status, the Lahore Congress in 1929 put an end to the fetish of Dominion Status as the only possible legitimate goal for India and declared Complete Independence as India's goal. The Declaration was not meant to be merely a pious resolution. In the April of the following year the country inaugurated under the lead of the Mahatma, its epoch-making campaign of Civil Resistance which has already become part of world history. Gandhiji was incarcerated at the very outset of the campaign but his spirit of civil resistance spread to every nook and corner of the country and nowhere did it manifest itself more splendidly than in what was till then known to be a backward territory, the N. W. Frontier Province. The movement was irresistible and before it was too late Lord Irwin released Gandhiji and arrived at an Agreement with him, which made it possible for Congress to be represented at the R. T. Conference.

Their sense of prestige grievously wounded, lesser officials tried hard to nullify the Agreement. But Gandhiji, while punctiliously loyal to the Agreement, refused to attend the R. T. Conference unless the Agreement was made safe against official designs. Anxious and protracted discussions followed, culminating in the eleventh hour Simla settlement, which has just made it possible for Gandhiji to make his dash to London. According to that Settlement the Government of India, in full agreement with the Government of Bombay, have conceded an inquiry into the allegations that Khatedars in eleven villages of Bardoli taluka were compelled by coercion to pay revenue in excess of what would have been demanded if the standard adopted in other villages was followed. And both Gandhiji and the Government have agreed to accept Mr. R. G. Gordon, Collector, Nasik District, as the arbitrator in the matter. As regards inquiries in respect of other disputes, it appears from the published correspondence on the subject, that while Congress is at present prepared not to press for inquiries, it is free as a last resource to resort to "defensive direct action" in specific cases without prejudice to the general continuance of the Delhi Pact. We shall not at present look too minutely into the details of the Simla Settlement. But it is clear that on essential points Gandhiji has obtained the satisfaction he asked for. He thus leaves India as a victor of many battles, with the consciousness that he has won because his cause has always been just and with the confidence that his just cause will triumph as much in the peace parleys in London as it has in the National struggle in India.

Some timorous people and those accustombed to beg and accept boons from others have begun to ask, in view of the exit of the Labour Government, whether Gandhiji's going to London or the R. T. Conference itself will avail much. Now that the sympathetic Mr. Benn, they say, is no longer the Secretary of State for India and is displaced by a Tory who seems to think more of the Indian Services than the Indians supposed to be served, nothing more than what may be called the lowest common measure, acceptable to the Coalition Government, may be expected by way of reforms for India. Now, these people may take heart from the thought that the most sympathetic Mr. MacDonald continues to be Premier and Chairman of the R. T. Conference and the no less sympathetic Lory Sankey will continue to be the Chairman of the Federal Structure Committee. But seriously, our Moderate friends will do well to take what Sir Samuel Hoare calls a realistic view of things. Gandhiji, too, always takes such a view and, therefore, realises the truth that India will get from this or that party in power just as much as she can by the strength of her cause and her organisation and by capacity for suffering. All along Gandhiji has emphasised this cardinal truth and that has been the secret of whatever success he or the country under his lead has achieved. If it is asked why then it is necessary at all for him to go to London, the answer is that accepting the bona fides of those who say that they are about to transfer responsibility for the Government of India to her own people with such safeguards only as are acceptable to her, as being demonstrably in her own interests, he is prepared, as becomes a prince of peace, to state once again the national demand before those who profess to be ready to concede it. Incidentally he will also vindicate the justice of India's cause before the bar of world opinion, which cannot be altogether ignored by those who rely on Satyagraha in fighting for their cause. And for influencing public opinion, London may prove a convenient centre If on understanding the Indian case as presented by India's uncrowned King, the British people, through their representatives in Parliament, are prepared to do India justice, they will find in Gandhiji the most reasonable ambassador with whom to negotiate an honourable peace. But if they are as false to their latest promises as they have been in the past to old promises, if they miss the absolutely, last opportunity for a settlement brought by the Mahatma to their very doors, their Empire in India will not be worth a year's purchase.

AT UNCLE SAM'S MERCY

It is interesting to recall, in view of the later disruption of the Labour Government and Mr. MacDonald's kicking away the principles and policy that raised him to political eminence, that during the first week of this month a debate was held in the Commons on the British financial situation, in which the seriousness of the situation was emphasized by both sides, and also the "fundamental soundness of British finance." The "Manchester Guardian" noticed this "curious dualism which ran through the debate." And to a representative of the "Daily Herald", Mr. MacDonald also talked about this "dual" aspect "Britain," he said, "is all right and in so far as she is not all right, it is because we are too internationally-minded."

Evidently during these three weeks Mr. MacDonald has been busy curing Britain of this "international-mindedness" by doing 'puja' before international finance and imploring it to rescue his country from a situation which curiously was "serious" and yet "fundamentally sound". The Party in Parliament which he hitherto led stood "for the improvement of the workers' standard of life, for bettering and not worsening the conditions of the unemployed; for the taxation of wealth rather than of poverty; for the deliberate amelioration of inequalities of income by the extension of social services." Mr. MacDonald has chosen the other way, the Tory way, of meeting the national crisis. The rich will escape and the poor suffer by the borrowing methods, his National Government have put into practice. They have secured a short term credit of 300 million dollars from American bankers and are promised a long term one of "record size", and "French credit, probably equivalent to American, will also be arranged." Is it any wonder that the British Trade Union Congress protests in a manifesto against this policy? It protests against this successful manoeuvre of the financial interests that dominate the "National' Government. They were afraid that a Socialist Government would have set "a bad example to other countries, of taxing the rich to provide for the necessities of the poor." The "danger" is now past—but for how long? British Socialism will not lose its power simply because a MacDonald betrayed it.

Trifles

Eye-flies have annoyed our contemporary the "Times of India." It demands an immediate campaign of extermination —it is too impatient to wait for the "golden age of Ram Raj that lies close ahead of India," and in which there will, naturally, be no eye-flies.

And "an impartial inquiry—it is the fad of to-day—into various sorts of eye-wash might be good as a first step in the campaign against flies."

* * *

Our contemporary has got my heart-felt sympathy. But, inspite of its knowledge of fads, it is unfortunately counting without— the flies.

Whether it is eye-wash or anything, the flies are sure to kick up against an Impartial Inquiry.

* * * *

According to a writer in an Anglo-Indian journal the revenue officials in Gujrat "wondered if the system which worked so well with Mr. Gandhi's assistance would work as well without it— and let me whisper it in your ear 'IT DID.'"

I am glad my confrere is not as loud as, I presume, he normally is. For, circumstances have made the poor revenue officials positively jumpy.

* * *

The "Daily Express" political correspondent says that Mr. Henderson's revolt was the result of long standing rivalry between him and Mr. MacDonald in connection with the latter's interference in foreign affairs.

It is, however, gratefully realised that so far as Mr. MacDonald himself is concerned he has not revolted, and will not revolt, against Mr. J. P. Morgan.

* * * * *

My suspicions are confirmed. The Calcutta 'Statesman' catagorically assures me that the "Congress itself has indeed already destroyed it (the case against Government) for all men knew that it has used the settlement to work up renewed agitation against Government, to encourage murder and violence, and proclaim itself as the arbiter of every body's fate and the coming dictator."

I had always feared that the three hundred and odd million creatures in India were not men —they might be gentlemen though.

* * *

The Republic of China is about to enter on its 20th year.

But what of it? There are still about 13 months before Sir Victor Sassoon.

* * *

"India needs stability in Government policy more than anything else. This assured, the greater part of her other ills will take care of themselves"—"Madras Mail."

For instance, the canker of Swaraj, the fever of Equality— and Safeguards-phoebia.

* * *

"TWO SEDITIOUS ARTICLES. Accused Acquitted at Allahabad." —"Pioneer."

The Magistrate responsible must immediately apologise to the journal for such grave miscarriage of justice.

* * *

"The main idiosyncrasy of Sir James Barrie concerning his writing is one shared by many creative artists. It is sheer necessity for smoking while writing".

I hope my distinguished medical advisers will please take particular note of it.

—:o:—

THE MAHATMA.

"To go or not to go" perplexed with this,
In pain the Mahatma stood, devoid of bliss;
His bleeding heart no balm or ease did know,
From it a stream of doubts and fears did flow.
With puckered brows and anxious dreamy eyes,
Beside the sea he stood; and there did rise
Before him fading visions of despair,
His golden plans of hope, so great, so rare!
And as they faded all, there rose the Voice,
Of Inner Soul that cried, "Rejoice! Rejoice!
O mighty man that quite an Empire swayed,
Thy noble plans in dust shall ne'er be laid"
The storm within his heart now calmer grew,
His saintly soul to other regions flew,
He thought of India's need, its hapless woe,
And then resolved, 'To R. T. C I'll go."

SKETCHES OF MAHATMA GANDHI.

JOYS AND SORROWS.

(BY VERRIER ELWPIN).

VI*

Every great man has the capacity to rest and the capacity for laughter. Without laughter greatness is a stolid and portentous thing, and crumbles at the first touch of criticism. Laughter has kept Mahatma Gandhi young for sixty years. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu speaks of "that happy laugh of his which seems to hold all the undimmed radiance of the world's childhood in its depths." To be greeted by his smile early in the morning is sufficient to set you right for the day. He is the most delightful companion, full of mirth—I think "mirth" is the right word, a sort of infectious gaiety, too light for humour, too tolerant and genial for wit, perhaps "amused love" would be a possible description. He has a charming trick of humorous self-depreciation, as when he calls himself a "crank" or a "quack" and chuckles at some recollection of outraged authority which he had ignored. This habit of mirth draws children to him, naturally, inevitably. He delights in their company, as he delights in all the Franciscan joys —birds, flowers, animals, the whole of nature.

"HAPPY AS A BIRD."

The great trials of his spirit have not checked this joy: they have fostered it. When in England he started his first tentative renunciations, he found that "his life was certainly more truthful and his soul knew no bounds of joy." In 1922, it was said that he went to jail "with abundant joy," and he wrote to Mr. Andrews from prison that he was as happy as a bird. Once he said. "Suffering cheerfully endured ceases to be suffering and is transmuted into an ineffable joy."

"His is a liberated soul", exclaims Tagore. "If anyone strangles me, I shall be crying for help; but if Gandhi were strangled, I am sure he would not cry. He may laugh at his strangler; and if he has to die, he will die smiling."

THE HEART OF SORROWS.

The history of modern India is the history of a great suffering. There is not only the misery and hunger of the villagers impoverished by a century of alien rule; there are not only the natural sorrows of mankind incident to death and separation, disunion and calamity; but there is the strange new sorrow that comes from the vision of a great ideal and the sense of impotence to reach it. Modern India has seen a vision of the ideal Motherland, free and bearing her right place in the world. She tries to grasp her vision, and withdraws her hands bleeding and broken from the lathi blows. Her noblest sons have suffered the humiliations of imprisonment. Even her children and women have not escaped the cudgel or the bullet. Thwarted at every turn, you are not surprised to see a great sorrow in the eyes of modern India. But it is not only from outside that sorrow presses upon the new Indian idealist. He has a vision of a united India, and yet faction upon faction seem determined to break his dream. He longs for a country purified and enlightened, and he is burdened by the immense task of freeing illiterate people from superstition. He wishes to see his fellow-countrymen delivered from drugs and liquor, and here both human nature and a Government which cares primarily for its revenue combine to defeat him.

THE NATURAL FOCUS.

Of this general and diffused suffering, Mahatma Gandhi is the natural focus. All the sorrows of his country meet in his great heart. He is a man of extreme and delicate sensitiveness, capable of that intense feeling which is the ennobling difference between one man and another. I am not thinking now of his personal sufferings, his sicknesses, the spiritual isolation of prison life that he has so often endured, the endless attacks upon him, the betrayals he has known, the troubled weather in which his whole public life has been spent. He is as detached from these as he is from his personal joys. I am thinking rather how the pains of oppressed humanity everywhere must weigh upon his spirit. The mediaeval mystic, Lady Julian, prayed for three wounds from God, and one of these was the wound of compas-

(Continued on next page)

*Previous articles appeared on the 22nd, 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th instant.

"PANORAMIC INDIA"

—:o:—

OPPORTUNE ART PORTFOLIO

(BY CLAUDE BATLEY, A.R.I.B.A., Professor of Architecture, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.)

"Panoramic India," Photographs by W.R. Wallace, Introduction And Art Notes By Kanaiyalal H. Vakil, Published by D. B. Taraporewalla, Bombay. Rs. 10.

I have just seen an advance copy of "Panoramic India" and I frankly confess as a mere Englishman, the title page just a little ruffled me, for although its lettering is lovely, it tells us that the photographs were taken by an American, that the author is an Indian, that the book was printed in Germany and that the copy-right belongs to a Parsee Publishing Firm in Bombay.

All this parade of "emancipation", I think, that is the right word, left me with much the same ache as I imagine, attacks a mother when she hears her daughter has eloped! It seemed to give the cold shoulder to those Britishers who have striven for many long years to bring home to the Indian the value of his own heirlooms; men like Arnold and Monier-Williams who revealed the depth of her soul, like Fergusson who laboured so mightily among her ruins, like Curzon who saved her Taj, like Havell who at least tried his best to bring back her P.WD. to grace, even like Cable and Solomon, who (inspired, maybe, by the ghost of Kipling's father) have converted a mediocre English School of Art into a place where each student, in his several star, now draws the thing as he sees it, for the God of things as they are.

But when I remembered Vakil's self-imposed labours of love, how he has striven in season, but mostly, God bless him, out of season, for the presentation at court of the Cinderella Sisters of Indian painting, sculpture, architecture, music and dancing, and found that it was his hand that was behind the publication, I swallowed my prejudices and got on with the book.

THE RIGHT APPROACH.

And, first of all, I implore you not to miss his introduction in your anxiety to look at the pictures for, in it, he directs us; from an Indian mind, towards the viewpoint from which we should approach them and thus adds infinitely to the joy and interest with which, in a right mind, we may ourselves endow them.

His emphasis of the point that we are returning, though the progress of science to the primitive picture-language, is characteristic and, alone, provides food for thought and speculation as wide as the horizons of Mr. Wallace's pictures themselves. Surely, for instance, in a picture-world, architecture will again come into her own.

But Mr. Vakil, on two counts, is too human; he slithers over such things as the corrugated iron roofs of Simla, by emphasising her limpid atmosphere, her rugged and wild angularities and seeks, by quoting dimensions of lakes and heights of mountains, to enthral his new-found friends, the Americans, whose country, he has the temerity to remind us, was discovered by a "happy" (the italics are my own) accident, on a voyage of discovery to India. I must say it is also a revelation to me to hear him, of all men, holding forth on things like "the convenience of the hill-station's for military sanatoria," and on "Sulphur Springs" but, for the most part, Mr. Vakil is himself, although we recognise him most distinctly when he dilates on "the reaction to modern demands" and pays his homage to Raja Jaisingh (against whom I have always had a grudge because he deserted the heights of good old Ambar for the steamy valley of Jaipur, even despite the fact that it gave the architects of his time such a wonderful chance to distinguish themselves by doing so). At Jaipur, in his panegyrics, Vakil makes full use of his wings, but crashes rather badly at Agra in telling us the cost of the Taj! This strikes me as almost as bad as the bagman with whom I first visited that much lauded building, who started badly, right off, by stoutly refusing, in good round cockney, to take off his shoes at the entrance of the shine. If we shut our ears to such little "Cooky" air-pockets, we fly safely over this panoramic India seated by Mr. Vakil's side on his magic carpet, while he tells us of India's beauty and culture and can thoroughly enjoy the voyage.

THE NEW SENSE.

The pictures that will pass be-

(Continued on next page).

NOTES OF THE DAY

MacDonald And High Finance.

It will be recalled that the London "Daily Herald" had charged Mr. MacDonald with having yielded to the dictation of British and American bankers. Mr. MacDonald repudiated the charge which was promptly reiterated by the "Daily Herald." That Mr. MacDonald did yield, has been confirmed by Dr. Addison, who was Labour Minister for Agriculture. According to a Press Press report, Dr. Addison definitely asserts: "The pistol that was levelled at our heads all the time, was not held in the hands of the Trade Union Council, but in the hands of the controllers of the money market, and, according to reports made to us, the demands were very emphatic." But, even without Dr. Addison's authoritative revelations, the charge against Mr. MacDonald is substantiated by the development of American reaction to the British crisis and its "solution."

"Record" Credits.

The "National" Government was certainly welcomed in America, but with lazy enthusiasm and vague sympathy at the outset. Now, however, sympathy is materialising rapidly and splendidly. Private bankers have formed themselves into a syndicate to overwhelm Great Britain with credits that would constitute a record both in their volume and length. The sudden change to feverish rescue activity looks as if high finance was waiting for something to happen. It did happen. It was the speech broadcast the other day by the Premier relating to the "measures of economy" on which as one of the latest cables clearly shows, the bankers were insisting. The speech foreshadowed a 10 per cent. cut in the Unemployment Benefit. We are told that Government contemplate other measures affecting the rich also. Mr. MacDonald said nothing about it in that speech. And, we shall not be surprised if his exclusive reference to cuts in unemployment expenses was intended as a public assurance to high finance that "economy" was going to be effected even as demanded by them.

Swadeshi Insurance.

The growing popularity of Swadeshi Insurance has enabled some established and enterprising Life Assurance Companies to devise original types of life policy to meet the varying needs of various classes of people. The well-known Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, for instance, has just announced a new policy called the "Perfect Protection Policy," which is intended mainly for the young man just starting married life. The policy provides, in the event of the assured's death during the first twenty years of the contract, a guaranteed income equal to 10 per cent. per year of the amount assured, payable from the date of the assured's death until the expiry of 20 years from the inception of the contract, when the sum assured itself becomes payable in full. Thus the widow and family can be guaranteed a fair income until in most cases the eldest child has attained majority, and the widow is relieved of the trouble and risk involved in arranging for a safe and remunerative investment of the policy moneys during the period in question. The policy is, indeed, so devised as to be what its name indicates, a perfect protection policy, and to guarantee maximum protection at the time of the maximum need. The fact of its being an Oriental policy is by no means the least part of its protection.

A Farewell And Pateti Message.

Mahatma Gandhi has made the following moving appeal to Parsi philanthropists: "You have a brilliant record of philanthropy before you. Will you not add to your record by taking in hand the Parsi dealers in liquor and put them on to some honourable occupation? No philanthropy can possibly be compared to the one I am suggesting. What can be nobler than that your riches are utilised for ridding the nation of the soul-destroying curse of drink?" Though not so intended the appeal is virtually Gandhiji's special farewell message to the Parsis and also a Pateti message. And, it is so appropriate a message to those who have tenaciously clung to the Religion of Pure Life. We earnestly hope the Mahatma's appeal will call forth a worthy response.

ON BOARD S. S. MULTAN

HOPES, APPREHENSIONS AND CONFABULATIONS

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

S. S. MOOLTAN, Aug. 19.

A parting ceremony is always sad but the one that was witnessed on Saturday last at the Mole station, Bombay was very touching. The absence of Mahatma Gandhi was very keenly felt by everyone in the boat especially the Indian delegates to the Round Table Conference who did sail.

CONFERENCE ON BOARD.

As the boat steered out of the Bombay Harbour, the delegation began to wonder what they would have to do in London, if the most powerful party kept itself out of the Conference. It will be remembered that the Conference was adjourned last time simply to bring in the Congress. If it did not participate again what purpose would have been served by the adjournment? There was a private informal Conference on the deck just opposite the cabin of the Maharaja of Bikanir. It was attended by the Maharaja, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Messrs. Jayakar and Rangaswami Iyengar. It was realised that all human efforts should be made to make it possible for Mahatma Gandhi to attend the London Conference. The negotiations which were opened with the Viceroy by Sir Tej Bahadur and Mr. Jayakar on the eve of their departure were considered and it was thought that the Secretary of State should also be corresponded with.

S. O. S. TO BENN.

Accordingly a wireless message signed by Sir Tej Bahadur and Mr. Jayakar was sent out on Saturday night which stated that Gandhiji had for the purpose of going to London narrowed down his demands of enquiry into the alleged breaches of truce to Bardoli by a high official and the British Government should not lose the opportunity of securing Congress co-operation by turning down the latest demand. The message which remained private property only for few hours was approved by all the delegates when they came to know of it. At the time of writing, no reply has yet been received and it is surmised that the mere delay itself shows that the matter is under consideration and some action has been taken. To-day it is hoped here that Mahatma Gandhi will join the delegation in a fortnight's time.

AMBEDKAR'S INTENTIONS.

The members of the delegation for the last three days are discussing in small groups the future programme in London. The talks are inconclusive for the very reason that none has an idea of the work ahead. There is speculation on board as to whether the Federal Structure Committee will meet on September 5 as the British Government is now very much preoccupied with balancing the budget and dealing with the economic crisis. Secondly, if Mahatmaji decides to attend the Conference the Committee will await his arrival. At any rate regular work will be started late in September as the Premier has given an assurance to the Conservative members that their holidays will not be disturbed. It also remains to be seen, whether the Committee, in view of the new additions, will start afresh or will continue where it left. At any rate Dr. Ambedkar will try to open the whole question from the beginning as he is not enamoured of the idea of Federation enunciated in the Sankey Report.

SHAUKAT ALI AND COMPANY.

Mr. Shaukat Ali and his group are determined not to water down their demands and are prepared to vote down any political advance until their demands are fully conceded. Probably the question will be sent to arbitration by a third party as Dr. Moonje too is equally determined not to yield.

A DISSERTATION ON MUSLIM MARTIAL SPIRIT.

The Moulana, this morning delivered a lecture on ancient martial spirit of the Muslims to an admiring crowd of passengers. He disembarks at Port Said and proposes to pay a visit to Cairo and Palestine and then reach London during last week of September to attend the Minorities Committee which is likely to start work then. The Muslim members of the Federal Structure Committee sailing by this boat have decided that they must await the Minorities Committee report before writing down their report.

JOSHI TO VISIT GENEVA.

Mr. N. M. Joshi the Labour delegate will make a flying visit to Geneva before proceeding to London to consult the International Labour office regarding the position of Labour where it is a Federal subject and prepare a memorandum on the subject.

The ship owing to heavy winds and moonsoon is running late and will reach Marseilles on Friday, the 28th noon, about 6 hours late. To-day she is running 12 hours late but hopes to make up six hours. The weather till last night was rough and a large number of the passengers were sea sick.

MAHATMAJI & A DEVADASIS

His Message To The Unfortunate Women

(From A Correspondent).

One of the local Naikeens, coming from the Province of Goa, has received the following letters from Mahatma Gandhi giving advice to the fallen women, who are leading lives of shame, for earning their livelihood. She is protected by a educated young Hindu and has been struggling hard to lead a life of honour though often faced by temptations. The young man has pledged himself to see her leading a life of honour in order that she and her infant son may lead a contented life. But he is very often experiencing many obstructions in his way, in carrying out his pledge, on account of the ill-advice of some of her relatives and some others.

The following are copies of Mahatma Gandhi's letters addressed to the Naikeen:—

Dear sister,—I have your letter. My advice is, you must stick to your resolve, no matter what happens.

You may not know that I tried to do all I could for the Devadasis of the South.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.
9-8-31.
Bombay.

MAHATMAMJI'S MESSAGE.

Dear Sister,—This is my message:—

Whilst it is true that man must shed his vice for the sake of his fallen sisters I am quite certain the evil will be eradicated only when some sister from amongst them rises in revolt against the evil and with the fire of her own purity burns the evil in others.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

YOUTHS' ASSURANCE TO GANDHIJI

Two Minutes' Prayer Everyday

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The youths have always stood for and championed the cause of complete national independence. They have never agreed to any sort of compromise with British Imperialism. The Bandra Youth League, therefore, views with disfavour the decision of the Congress to participate in the R. T. C. and records its emphatic protest against it. But at the same time the League wants to make it clear that inspite of their differences with Gandhiji the youths have always looked upon him as a great apostle of freedom and as such they have readily accepted his inspiring leadership and now since he is proceeding to England as the sole representative of the Indian nation the Bandra Youth League feels it its duty to assure him of its full sympathy and support. The League wishes him every success in his Godly mission and 'bon-voyage.'—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

FOR GANDHIJI'S SUCCESS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I suggest that every Indian, man and woman, should offer two minutes' prayers on bended knees to the Almighty exactly at 8 a.m. every day punctually from Sunday the 30th instant, till their greatest leader, the Mahatma M. K. Gandhi returns home triumphantly and safe.—Yours, etc.,

HUMBLEST ADMIRER OF SAINTS.

SUCCESS TO MAHATMA

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Great Mahatma of India is leaving Bombay for London to attend R.T.C. to-day.

Oh! What a great day is today?

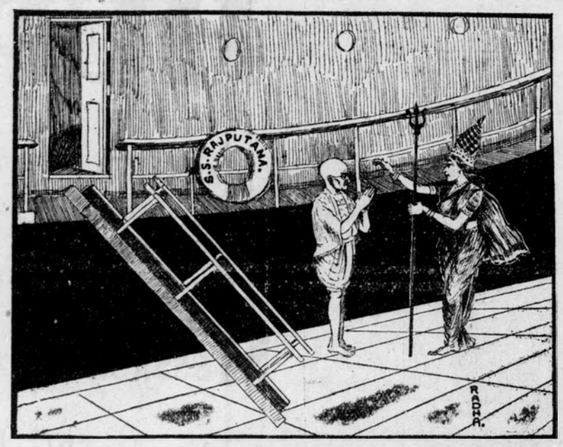
At last a settlement has been reached between the Government and Gandhiji and all difficulties in the way of his proceeding to London removed. No doubt after reaching London Mahatma Gandhi is sure to succeed in all his wishes.

God bless our Great Leader of farmer and the poor and give him brilliant power and let our soul of India come with all success.

Indians, therefore, assure Gandhiji of their full support and wish him all good luck and a 'bon voyage'.

Long Live Mahatmaji, the Great Sadhu of India.—Yours, etc.,

"SHANKARRAO"



INDIA—"BON VOYAGE: GOD BE WITH YOU!"

Ask Congress To Keep Young Men In Check!

INDIAN WELFARE LEAGUE'S TALL ORDER TO MAHATMA

AMRITSAR, Aug. 28.

The Indian Welfare League has sent the following message to Mahatma Gandhi:—

"We congratulate you and the Viceroy on the satisfactory solution of your differences and also on your decision to participate in the Round Table Conference. We trust that you are not unaware of the present state of affairs in the country which is badly ridden by rank communalism. The situation in the Punjab is particularly gloomy and relations of the two communities are far from satisfactory. Unless some solution of the communal problem is found things are likely to get worse. We also recognise your own difficulties in the matter since whatever formula of constitution has so far been framed by the Congress it has failed to satisfy the various communities and now that you have decided to face the situation we trust that your efforts at constitution making will be crowned with success.

KEEP YOUNG MEN IN CHECK.

Although by your presence in this country you have hitherto exercised your healthy influence in condemning violent crime and wave of individual terrorism we trust you have left definite instructions to the Congress to keep its young men in proper check so that there may be no aggressive picketing or any such activity. With the publication of your charge sheet against Government the situation had become considerably gloomy but the Government of India has done well to publish the replies of provincial governments which should prevent you and the Congress from indulging in a campaign of recriminations. No useful purpose will be served by any further criticism on this as in the opinion of this League the replies are quite satisfactory.

We are confident that if the Congress helps in maintaining the peaceful atmosphere during your absence many of the country's difficulties will be over on your return. In the end we once again urge you to strive for a satisfactory solution of the communal tangle which is so embarrassing to everybody. We wish you godspeed and pray for the success of the Round Table Conference.—A. P.

WORKERS CONDEMN PARTICIPATION IN R. T. C.

A mass meeting of the workers was held at Sankli Talao, Byculla, on Friday under the auspices of the Girni Kamgar Union, Mr. G. L. Kandalkar presiding. Mr. Kandalkar in his opening speech explained the real nature of the R. T. C., how it was meant to cement the British Imperialists and the Indian upper classes and how instead of lessening it would increase the burden on the shoulders of the Indian masses. He condemned the Congress decision to participate in the R. T. C. and called upon the workers not to be misled by empty phrases but to carry on the real fight to get freedom.

Mr. V. H Joshi said that the R. T. C. was not going to make the slightest difference in the condition of the masses.

A number of other speakers also addressed the meeting and then a resolution condemning the Congress participation in the R. T. C. was passed.

The meeting terminated in shouts of "Lal Bavati-Ki-Jai", "M. N. Roy Zindabad," "Inquilab Zindabad," etc.

Mr. TRIKAMDAS PANACHAND SAMPAT, B.A.,L.L.B.

New Judicial Minister, Gondal.

Mr. T. P. Sampat's family have served the Gondal State for more than a half a century. His father rose to be Huzur Secretary and served the State continuously for 55 years. His death last year deprived the Gondal administration of its oldest and most experienced servant. The son who joined State service in 1917 has been given now by the Maharaja the portfolio of "Nyaya-mantri"—Judical minister. Mr. Sampat is greatly interested in technical education and served the State for a number of years in the Railway Stores Department. He has sent his eldest son to Germany to study Railway Engineering.

ADDRESS R. T. CONFERENCE IN HINDI

A Suggestion To Gandhiji

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, Aug. 28.

Sjt. Harishankar Vidyarthi, son of the late Sjt. Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi and managing trustee of the "Pratap" Trust and Pandit Balkrishna Sharma, Editor of "Pratap" have sent the following wire to Gandhiji:—

"Wish you happy voyage. Humbly suggest that your first speech in plenary session of R. T. Conference should be in Hindi—the lingua franca of India."

SIX LOWEST CLASS BERTHS FOR MAHATMA AND PARTY.

DELHI, Aug. 28.

It is reliably understood that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya (who will join Mr. Gandhi in Bombay on Saturday) is taking about 150 bottles of cows milk with him on the steamer for use en route. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Vallabhbhai Patel are accompanying Mr. Gandhi to Bombay but Dr. Ansari who was among Simla party bade Mr. Gandhi good-bye when he alighted here.—A. P.

ACCIDENT ON G. I. P. RLY.

Four Persons Killed

The Divisional Transportation Superintendent, G.I.P. Railway, wires from Jhansi under date Aug. 28:—At about 10-30 p.m. on the 27th, the No. 13 down passenger train ran into a washaway at mileage 492/5 between Barkhera and Obaidullagunj on the Itarsi Bhopal Section of the G. I. P. North-East main line. The engine turned on its side, and three wagons and four bogie coaches were completely derailed and telescoped.

Four passengers were killed and seven injured. Normal working is not expected to be resumed before 2nd September. Mails and Express trains will be diverted via Bina Katni, Jubbulpore and Itarsi until further notice. Transhipment is impossible at present. Nos. 11 down and 13 down passenger trains from Bombay will meanwhile terminate at Itarsi and 12 up and 14 up from Jhansi will terminate at Bhopal. Meanwhile a shuttle service will be run between Itarsi and Bundi, and Bhopal and Obaidullagunj until such time as conditions permit extension of service or transhipment.—A. P.

"PANORAMIC INDIA"

(Continued from previous page)

fore our eyes from such a position naturally display a novel appearance. They are grouped into nine divisions; almost every one conveys a new sense of wide expanse in the landscapes, while the architectural subjects exhibit the setting of the towns and buildings with a success that no photographs of mere ordinary dimensions could do.

The environment of the subject in them is suggested in the very next best way to an actual visit, while as a record of what the visitor has already seen, they vitalize his impressions as no other form of presentation, has ever done, indeed, in some cases, the scenes depicted cover a wider angle of vision than the eye could, normally comprehend. The composition, the atmosphere, is there, only the colour is lacking towards the attainment of perfection.

In only a very few cases, this very fascinating trick of photography, leaves us with a somewhat unsatisfactory lack of a sense of enclosure as, for instance, in the view of the Gate Way of India, where the isolation of the subject is certainly exaggerated but, even so, it makes us feel more acutely than ever, the loss of Wittet's monumental avenue, that he intended should stretch from the Gate Way landwards linking it to his Prince of Wales Museum. The dignity which such a framing would have given is again emphasised by visualising such an avenue in the general view of the City of Bombay, looking towards the Harbour (plate 27).

A similar sense of lack of cohesion is felt in (plate 51), owing to the exaggerated size of the court before the great Mosque at Lahore and, again in the isolation of the Gol Gumbaz from its surroundings which, although felt actually at Bijapore, is still exaggerated in the picture (plate 55).

On the other hand no other method of photography that I have ever seen has so well interpreted the scale of those frontier strongholds, of the happy valley of Kashmir of some of the hill Stations (horrible word!), as for instance, that of the dizzy heights of Simla (plate 8); or the setting of more lowly Naini Tal (plate 12) or of Gwalior (plate 20).

THE GLORIOUS COLLECTION.

Perhaps, however, of the whole glorious collection, the palm goes to a most wonderful view which spreads out before us the lay-out of the rock-cut caves of Ajanta, amidst their magnificient natural scenery, surely, never has this been so successfully portrayed.

Other most visit impressions are the holy city of Benares (plate 61) and the lay-out of the temple of Minakshi at Madura (plate 64).

Madura, a city which, from its grand-manner layout to the smallest detail of its gigantic Go-puras, can lay claim to be the climax of all the priceless wonders of Indian Architecture, scattered with lavish profusion, from the furthest north to the extreme south of the continent.

Naturally it is from the Architect's standpoint that I have specially enjoyed looking through these plates that give a new and wider interpretation to many places with the memories of which I had thought myself familiar.

I am glad that Mr. Vakil has a word of praise for several Europeans who have worked hard for Indian architecture including Mr. Lanchester for his fine new, if not very Indian, Council House at Lucknow and I should have liked to have seen it side by side with the Victoria Memorial, a buildink fortunate in having the great maidan at Calcutta as its foreground. One also misses ancient Vijaya-Nagar and Modern Delhi, certainly two of the finest lay-out conceptions in the world and demanding a prominent place in any such collection; these omissions will doubtless be made good in the further series which we are promised and to which we look forward with intense interest. In the present volume Bombay has certainly more than its fair share of space, its race course, for instance, has been favoured by two views. In (plate 20) only the general lay-out could justify its inclusion. The general views of the city of Bombay are characteristic of her cosmoopolitan outlook on life for, with little patience, one can pick out pseudo Greek Byzantine, Gothic and Renaissance styles, the latter in its various Italian, French and what shall we call it, "Hornby Road" phases!

IDEAL STYLE.

Luckily, however, we are not left without examples of that hankering after an indigenous style, of which the Prince of Wales' Museum, the Post Office, the Gate Way of India, are the most striking examples. In the "bazaar," if one has the time and keenness to search, can be found a number of, both ancient and modern, reflections of that sane tradition suitable alike to the climate, atmosphere and to the every day life of the vast majority of its population.

This ideal of encouraging an indigenous style, suited to modern Indian conditions, is indeed one of our author's most sanguine hopes and to his labours as Art Critic of the "Bombay Chronicle," as Editor of that most valuable and charming of all Indian art magazines, the "Roopa-Leekha," as the prime-mover in that, as yet unfulfilled, dream of the Prix-de-Delhi, as well as to his friendly criticism and ungrudging service on behalf of the Indian Institute of Architects, we owe, to an extent, not always realised, the vision of an architecturally new India, full of life and patriotism.

It is in gratitude for such devoted services in the past, as well as a realization of the usefulness of his latest contribution, that we wish his venture God-speed and look forward to one series after another running into many editions.

Customs and modes of human life and outlook may change but while the climate, the hills and the plains of India remain, her own scenery and her own architecture must surely always demand the admiration, both of her own cultured sons and daughters and of those whose civilization and out-look remain, happily, so distinctly different in this ever contasting, yet ever developing, dear interesting little world of us all.

SKETCHES OF MAHATMA GANDHI

(Continued from previous page)

sion. You will notice sometimes an expression on the face of the Mahatma which is nothing but a universal compassion, a tender pitifulness.

PENANCE, THE BLEEDING HEART'S PRAYER.

What did the Mahatma feel as he nursed the Zulus in South Africa, and tended the weals caused by the lashes? How costly to his sensitive spirit must have been the long-drawn struggle against injustice in South Africa. In India, the sorrows of the poor are always with him. "The famine-stricken skeletons of men and women in Orissa haunt me in my waking hours and in my dreams." The burden of communal divisions presses upon him. Shortly before the Great Fast of 1924, he gave his friends a glimpse of his pain. "I was violently shaken by the riots. . . I was writhing in deep pain, and yet I had no remedy. The news of Kohat set the smouldering mass aflame. I spent two nights in restlessness and pain. On Wednesday I knew the remedy—I must do penance. . . My penance is the prayer of a bleeding heart for forgiveness for sins unwittingly committed." Here is the true spiritual triumph—not to be indifferent to pain, but to accept it, and, transform it into an ally. The urge to penance, the sense of responsibility for the sins of others, ennobles suffering and makes of it a love-weapon capable of converting the most stony heart.

VILLAGE WORKER ALLOWED TO GO BACK

(From Our Correspondent)

NASIK, Aug. 28.

I am reliably informed that Sjt. Vussonjee Desai, a village worker of the Cutchi Parishad who was recently arrested at Gagodhar Cutch, without any reason or warrant and was to be deported out of Cutch has been allowed to go back to Gagodhar and continue his village work as Parishad worker.

GANDHI IS ABOVE DOLLARS

He Is Jesus And Caeser Combined

(By D. C. SHAH.)

Miss Gwynneth Fodden, writing from London to the "Bombay Chronicle" a couple of months ago, warned Mahatma Gandhi against accepting the invitation of his American friends to visit the "land of dollars". She apprehended that his visit would not be a "box office" success, to use a theatrical phrase, and those who propose to sponsor his reception in America would be disappointed, as they would not get such huge audience to attend his lectures as to realise the large income they except by selling tickets. Miss Fodden gives the instance of Parnell, the Irish leader whose visit to America was, according to her a failure from the financial point of view. Miss Fodden is entirely wrong in estimating the worth of Gandhiji's personality in dollars. The analogy of Parnell is quite inappropriate, and there can be no comparison between the two.

BIGGEST DRAWING CARD.

Gandhiji is the biggest drawcard in the world today, in the moral and spiritual field. Many Christian Ministers have put him on a level with Jesus Christ, for his preaching and practice of the essentially Christian virtues of love, non-violence and self-sacrifice. So much has been said and written on this point that I need not dilate on it any further.

HIS SUPERIORITY.

Where Jesus failed, Gandhiji has succeeded. Jesus was disowned and crucified by his own people, the Israelites. Gandhiji has carried with him not only his own people, the Indians, but also the material-minded people of the West, who have acknowledged the superior value of his spiritual methods even in the purely worldly sphere of politics.

Jesus dissociated himself from the material aspiration of his people to win back their freedom from the tyrannical rule of the Pharaohs. Gandhiji has led his people in the national struggle against foreign rule, with the military strategy and heroism worthy of a Caeser.

Jesus exhorted his people to seek only the kingdom of God; while Gandhiji wants for his people both kingdoms, kindom of the earth also, to the extent of national freedom.

ONE OF US.

Jesus was, in the words of Wordsworth, "too good for human nature's daily food." Gandhiji is one of us with some of the failings and weaknesses of human nature which make him all the more endeared to us. Though possessing a supremely spiritual and religious outlook, he takes a keen interest in the mundane affairs of the world—in politics, economics, health and hygiene, social progress, art and literature, in some of which his opinions and conclusions stand unchallenged.

Combining such virtues and achievements,—some of them seemingly contradictory,—Gandhiji is the most interesting and unique phenomenon of the world to-day. History does not show one another like him.

BAN ON CONGRESS MEETINGS IN TIRUTTANNI

DELHI PACT IN PRACTICE IN S. INDIA!

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Aug. 28.

News comes from Tiruttani that when Sjt. V. S. Sadagopachariar, President of the Congress Committee was addressing a public meeting on "The Present Political Situation in India" the police stepped in and served him order under Section 144 prohibiting him from speaking or taking part in organising the meeting.

BAN ON NATIONAL FLAG IN KUPPAM.

Similar order was served on the Secretary of the Congress Committee.

When Congress volunteers were on their way picket liquor shops in Kuppam they were obstructed by two constables who seized the National flags. The Sub-Magistrate of Kuppam has issued an order under Section 144 prohibiting important citizens from hoisting the new national flag to-morrow and abstain from having any meeting in any public place in Kuppam Taluk.

PT. JAWHARLAL CONSULTED.

Pandit Jawharlal's advice is being sought on the matter. Sjt. Prakasam in the course of a statement says he will place the matter before the Government advising the Congressmen in the meanwhile not to disobey the orders.

MUSLIM VOLUNTEERS FOR KASHMIR.

To Defy State Orders

LAHORE, Aug. 27.

The Muslim Ahrar Party decided this evening to lead batches of volunteers to Jammu (Kashmir State) and defy the orders of the State. According to informal decision, volunteers will leave Lahore on Wednesday, break journey at Gujranwalla and Sialkot and Reach Jammu on Friday.—A. P.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

WALL-STREET OPERATORS SELLING

Weekly Weather Generally Unfavourable.

Bombay, August 28.

Yseterday the New York Cotton futures market advanced during the early part on trade buying but later declined on selling by Wall-street, continent and Japan. The market opened at a rise of 6 points and as soon as trade demand was satisfied prices assured declining tendency and within half an hour a decline of 18 points was recorded from the opening level. The market remained quiet throughout the day and finally closed at a net decline of 15 to 10 points. Spot cotton prices declined 15 points to 7.05c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 13 points. Spot cotton prices declined 12 points to 6.77c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 3 points. Prices improved on short covering. In the afternoon the market ruled dull and featureless. Towards the close there was little straddle buying and the market closed at a rise of 2 to 1 point.

Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 5 points to 3 86 and sales amounted to 5,000 bales.

East Indian Futures were steady and closed at a rise of 2 points. Egyptian cotton futures closed irregular at a decline of 1 point to a rise of 4 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market ruled firm and closed at a rise of 41 to 27 points.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT.

The weather report states that the week under review has generally been cool, especially in the Northern Sections, and that there has been considerable rainfall from the Mississippi valley Eastward, being espceially persistant and heavy in some of the North-Eastern portions. The weather has been unfavourable for the cotton crop, but not markedly for the Belt as a whole. In the Northern two-thirds of the progress has been spoted, with complaints of shedding, plants dying premature opening on the dryer uplands and root rot in some of the Central Sections. The recent rains in the South have been unfavourable and picing has made slow progress.

PRIVATE CABLES—
New York August 26
December Highest 7.40 (1-16 p.m.)
December Lowest 7.16 (10-17 a.m.)
New York August 27—
December Highest 7.40 (opening)
December Lowest 7.22 (10-29 a.m.).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool:—

America cables, cotton no concerted holding movement but farmers hoping higher prices through cutting acreage.

New York:—

Opened higher owing to Liverpool buying. New Orleans, trade, spot houses buying. Later declined on selling by Japanese interests, Continent, Wall Street and commission houses. Think market a sale on all strong spots. Cotton goods market business generally dull. Yarn market general feeling seems poor.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:

Liverpool Agents cabled on 26th instant as under:—

10-20 a.m. New York cables: It is officially stated that coolness and excessive moisture are markedly unfavourable to the crop in the whole of the Belt.

12-20 p.m.: Between midnight and daylight light to moderate rainfall in the Western belt. Weather cooler.

8-38 p.m., New York market advanced on continued short covering, hedging light.

Weekly Government Weather Report: Generally unfavourable, cool, and considerable rains.

Reuter's cable: New York 26th August: New York market was quiet but firm in absence of selling, influenced by short covering and less favourable crop conditions.

Liverpool Agents cabled on 27th instant as under:—

8-53 a.m. New York cables: Louisiana undoubtedly pass legislation prohibiting planting cotton next season. Unless other States do same can repeal before planting season. Very unlikely enough to pass similar laws to be effective.

12-34 p.m.: Between midnigtt and daylight cool night. No precipitation.

3-34 p.m.: New York cables: Considerable selling by professional, limited demand. Market acts lower.

Reuter's cable: New York 27th August: New York market early advanced on trade buying, but reacted later on favourable weather and weakness of Wall Street.

Approximate difference between markets:—

Liverpool May (expected) eq. 4.01

Broach A/M (expected) Rs. 154 eq. 3.50

Difference 51 points eq Rs. 22

New York May (close) 7.72 eq. 3.86

Broach A/M (expected) Rs. 154 eq. 3.50

Difference 36 points eq Rs. 16

Liverpool-New York:—

(At Liverpool close) October 42, May 30 (American points).

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 27.

October	7.01	—.15
December	7.23	—.13
January	7.33	—.13
March	7.54	—.10
May	7.72	—.10
Middling Spot	7.05	—.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 27.

Ocotber	7.01	—.13
December	7.23	—.13
Middling Spot	6.77	—.12

NEW YORK.—

New York, Aug. 27.

10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

October	7.06
January	7.38
March	7.58

NEW YORK. NOON CALL.—

New York, Aug. 27.

October	7.09
January	7.40
March	7.60

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Aug. 27.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 8,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 2,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 2,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 27.

	Opening	Closing
August		3.68 plus 02
September		3.70 „ 02
October	3.77	3.74 „ 02
November		3.76 „ 02
December		2.80 „ 02
January	3.87	3.84 „ 02
February		3.89 „ 02
March	3.97	3.94 „ 02
April		3.98 „ 02
May		4.02 „ 02
June		4.05 „ 02
July	4.11	4.08 „ 02
August		4.11 „ 02
Middling Spot		3.86 „ 05

LIVERPOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Aug. 27.

Estimated Spot Sales 5,000 bales
Sales for Export 100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton nil.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 27.

Brotch, Fuly Good (Good Staple)	3.17
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	3.32
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	3.47
Oomra, Good	2.90
Oomra, Fully Good	3.00
Oomra, Fine	3.15
Bengal, Good	2.80
Bengal, Fully Good	2.90
Bengal, Fine	3.00
Scinde, Fully Good	2.90
Scinde, Fine	3.00
Scinde, Superfine	3.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Aug. 27.

SAKELLARIDIS:—

September	5.63
October	5.66
November	5.80
January	6.00
March	6.17
May	6.34
July	6.49
F.G.F. Spot	6.06

BANK OF FRANCE NOTE CIRCULATION.

Paris, Aug. 27.

The Return of the Bank of France for the week ending August 26th gives the total note circulation at 77,767,000,000 francs, a decrease of 627,000,000 francs as compared with the previous week.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Aug. 28.

It was a short session and the market opened quiet at 4 p.m. with Broach A./M. 154/8 in sympathy with easier New York advices. There was scattered buying which hardened prices to Rs. 155/8 but again ruled quict and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A./M.	154/12
Oomra D./J.	134/4
Bengal D./J.	120/4

The Sewri market will remain closed on Saturday and Marwari Bazar will open at 2 p.m. instead of noon.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 28.

November	112.00—0.50
February	110.80—1.10

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Aug. 28.

	Sup.	Fine	F. G.	Good.
M. G. Bengal U. P.	135	131	127	123
M. G. Rajputana	134	130	126	122
M.G. Panjab	133	129	125	121
M. G. Oomra No. 3	142	138	134	...
M. G. Oomra No. 1	154	150	146	...
M. G. Broach No. 2	150	146	142	138
M. G. Oomra No. 2	148	144	140	...
M. G. Surat	205	201	197	193

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Aug. 28

100 Kohinoor Mill Chandausi 20 on to Bengal.
116 Gokak Mill Nimbahera 127
129 Do. Do. 129
114 Do. Kapasin 128
27 Do. Bombay Press 125
100 Moon Mill Broach 4 off to Broach.
50 Tata & Co. Sangli 161
49 Japan T. & Co. Degaon 141

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS

Bombay, Aug. 28.

Liverpool Wheat—
Oct sh 3/10 1/8—1/4d
Dec sh 4/0 1/2—1/8d up
Mar sh 4/3 1/8—1/8d
Chicago Wheat—
Sept dol 47 1/8—3/4
Dec dol 51 1/4—3/4
March dol 54 7/8—1/2
London Linseed—
Sept £8-0-0
Market quiet
Argentine Linseed—
Oct 11.43—3
Nov 11.53—5
Market quiet.
London Linseed Oil—
Sept/Dec sh 14/4 1/2d 7 1/2d up
Jan/April sh 15/3d 3 d up
Market steady.
New York Sugar—
Sept 1.31
Dec 1.31
March 1.35
Market easy.
Wheat Cable (Chicago)+
"Prices declined on bear pressure, lower outside markets and liquidation. Closed barely steady."

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Total Bullion £134,600,000.
Public Deposits £26,300,000.
Other Deposits £102,300,000.
Government Securities £50,200,000.
Other Securities £37,300,000.
Notes and Coin £59,300,000.
Notes in Circulation £350,300,000.
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities 46.12 per cent.

Bank Rate Remains Unchanged.

BOMBAY, August 28.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 7 per cent.—A.P.

STOCKS & SHARES.

—:o:—

DAMP FEELING AMONG BULLS

Absence Of Demand

Bombay, Aug. 28.

The share market displayed quiet tone. There is utter absence of demand. All constructive forces are absent. The following remarks by Messrs. Patel and Ramdutt indicate that against general expectation of a better market, it was a dull and declining day. The report reads as under:—

It was a day of deception today. Many had thought that Gandhiji's sailing for the R. T. C. would have a beneficial effect on our market and that prices would soar up. Contrary to these expectations the market remained weak for the major part of the day. This was due to absenceo of fresh buying power and also due to it being the last day for September Vaida. Of course the politicti situation seems to have eased a little but the other surrounding circumstances remain unchanged. Money is very scarce, trade is almost at a stand-still, cotton and other commodities are weak. All these factors combine to damp the feelings of the Bulls. As the prices have already gone down much below their intrinsic worth, we would not advise short-sales. The market is closed to-morrow.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Aug. 28.

Bombay Dyeing 678; 72; 73; 68
Century 205; 192; 95; 93
Colaba 70
Crescent 42
Fazul 311; 1; 3; 309
Indore 323; 22
Madhowji N. 12
Nagpur 296; 90
New Great 108; 4-6
Pearl 169; 62
Simplex 45; 46
Swadeshi 232; 27
Burma 350; 46; 47; 42
Hydro 106; 5-35
Tram 99-11; 99-6
Deff. 295
Ord. 18-10; 17-10; 12
Bundi 12-7
Indian 127
Katni Ord. 137
Alcock 200

MILLS.

Bombay, Aug. 28.

100 Ahm. Advtnce	256-4
50 Apollo	1-0-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500 Bom. Cotton	95.0
250 Bombay Dycing	668.12
250 Bradbury P.	127-8
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	193-2
500 Central India P	403-12
100 Central India	290
100 Colaba	70
100 Coorla	115
100 Crescent	42-8
250 Currim.	50
250 David	80
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	40
1 E. D. Sassoon D.	0.3-3
100 Elphinstone P.	20
100 Elphinstone	2-6
250 Fazulbhoy	300
100 Finlay	65-0
1000 Framji Petit	180.
100 Gokak	91-4
1000 Hindustan	1290
100 Indore-Malwa	322-8
250 Jamshed	3-0
50 Kasturchand	7-8
100 Khatau	79
100 Kohinoor	102-8
250 Laxmi	680
100 Madhowji	12-8
250 Madras United	250
1000 Maneckji Petit	700-0
100 Meyer Sassoon	35
1000 Morarji	350
50 Mysore	92-8
200 New Great P.	130
200 New Great	104-6
100 New City	50
250 Pabani	37-8
250 Pearl	162-8
100 Phoenix	270
10 Premier	1-0
100 Shapurji	6
1000 Sholapur	1620
250 Simplex	46-4
100 Swan	65-0
100 Swtdeshi	227-8
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	19-6
500 Vishnu P.	577-8
500 Vishnu	1265-0
1000 Western	657 8xd

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	64-8
50-25 Central	14-8
£10-5 Eastern	65-12
500 Imperiti	882-8
500-125 Imperial Cont.	220-0
100-50 India	74-12
5 Union	3-0-0

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	12-7
70 Gwalior	58
250 Indian	127-8
100 Katni 1st P.	104
100 Katni 2nd P.	106-4
40 Katni Def.	528-12xd.
100 Katni	137-8
10 Punjab P.	8-8
10 Punjab	6-7
100 Shahabad	147-8

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	7-8
15 Jupiter	6-12
15 New India	14-14
200-100 Oriental	1600
10 Vulcan	4-12

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	99-8
1000 Andhra Val. P.	976-4
1000 Andhra Valley	545
50 Bom. Tram. P.	60-8
50 Bom. Tram.	99-6
100 Tata Hydro P.	102-8
100 Tata Hpdro	105-15
1000 Tata Power P.	1090
1000 Tata Power	371-4

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	722-8
100 Amritsar Pttti	101-8
100 Central Province	70-8
100 Dho. Barramati	85
100 Guzrat	39-12
100 Mandra Bhon	50
500 Tapti Valley	567-8

MINING.

10 Central India	0-5
10 Shivrajpur	11
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	117-8
100 Ttta Steel 2 P.	37-4
30 Tata Steel D.	295
75 Tata Steel	17-12

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	202-9
250 Bom. Steam P.	200-0
250 Bom. Steam	166
50 Bom. Telephone	37-8
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-9-0
125 Bom. Burma Old	342-8
50 Bom. Burma New	120
100 Ind. Bleaching	130
15 Scindia	5-10-6
3-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	57-12
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	99-10-0

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 28

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

26-8-31		This year.
Khandesh	1	324,940
Central India	23	339,182
Barsi and Nagar		169,202
Hyderabad-Gaomani	119	89,723
Berar	98	592,330
Central Provinces		373,746
Total Oomras	241	1,885,178
Dholera.		281,350
N.W. Provinces		93,552
Rajputana	97	53,306
Sind-Punjab	497	123,920
Broach	244	303,493
Compta & Dharwar	303	94,990
Westerns-Northerns		49,047
Cocoanada		24
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		42,618
Persian	34	1,414
American		140,296
Egyptian & African		328,338
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		702
Total	1,416	3,398,128

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 28

1st Sept. to 20th Aug.

In full-pressed Bales.

26-8-31		This year.
Europe	471	597,656
Japan & China	3,732	1,865,635
Coast Ports		25,718
Up-country by Rail		221,894
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		32,332
Total	4,203	2,742,235

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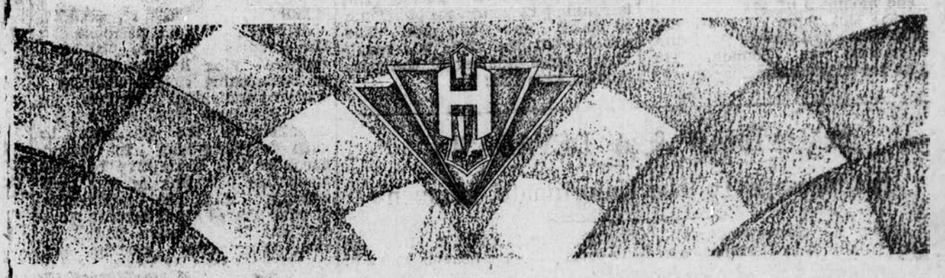

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1 Year Life reading monthly details Rs. 2. Weekly details 1 year Rs. 10. Correct answers for 5 questions about futurity Re. 1. Each extra questions As. 4. V. P. As. 4, send copy of horoscope or time and date of birth or of writing letter and approximate age. V. K. SATAGOPACHARIAR D.A. Sc.

GANDHI JOTISH NILAYAM, TIRUTTANI (Madras Presidency).

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 28.

	Bale.
Khandesh	1
	Bales.
Central India	23
Hyderabad-Gaorani	119
Berar	98
Rajputana	97
Sind-Punjab	497
Broach	244
Compta-Dharwar	303.
Persians	34
Cotton	1,416
	Cwts.
Wheat	3,739
Linseed	1,095
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	45
Gingellyseeds	710
Groundnuts	13,309
Rice	687
Myrabollams	29
Cottonseeds	4,225
Gram	170
Joowar	2,996
Barley	62
Bajree	2,024
	Tons.
Coal	4,111

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSCN.

Bombay, Aug. 28

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 32/8 Highest Rs. 33/2/6 Lowest Rs. 32/4 Closing Rs. 32/6.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 29/4 Highest Rs. 29/13 Lowest Rs. 29/2 Closing 29/4.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery Aug. Opening Rs. 34/2 Highest 34/6 Closing Rs. 34/2.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery Feb. Opening Rs. 29/3 Highest Rs. 29/10/6 Lowest Rs. 28/13 Closing Rs. 28/15.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Aug. 28

F. P. Bales.	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date 27-8-31	135000	556000
Receipts Yesterday 27-8-31	8000	31000
Exports to date 27-8-31	126000	231000
Stock at Ports 21-8-31	2727000	1721000
Stock Interior Towns 21-8-31	739000	544000
Stock Liverpool 21-8-31	917000	780000
Visible Supply 21-8-31	4937000	3158000
Quantity in Sight 21-8-31	143000	454000
Quantity out of Sight 21-8-31	432000	385000

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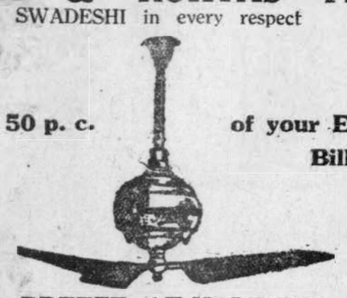

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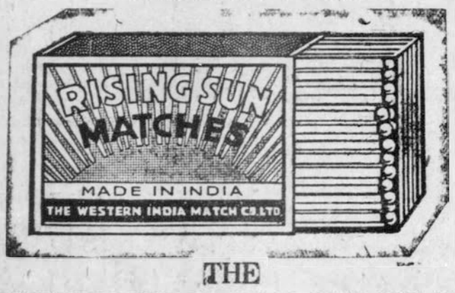

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The Scientific Medicine for NERVOUS DEBILITY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, LOW VITALITY, HEADACHE, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, SPERMATORRHOEA, etc., etc. They are like Magic. These Pills increase Memory, Brain Power and Nerve Power. Take Dr Paul's Vim Pills and support Indian Industry. Don't buy Foreign Medicines.

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HOW WEST MEETS EAST

The Spirit Of India And The League

When I am asked—and quite often I am asked in Europe—what appeal the League of Nations has made to India, I wonder whether it is understood what is the philosophy behind Indian life. For the ideal of the League of Nations is, and has been through centuries, the very breath of our being. Indians are not slave to machines; you cannot judge the strength of their convictions by the rolls of membership of an institution. They are slave to ideals. And the ideal which the League of Nations has set before the world is the first real link which has been established between East and West. So that if the League succeeds in converting the West to its ideals no longer need the world sing with Rudyard Kipling:

East is East and West is West,
And never the twain shall meet.

The purpose of this article is to explain how the League promotes the ideals wrich have been Indian for centuries and why India must always watch with the most sympathetic interest the development of the League, writes Mr. Durga Das in "Headway", the monthly organ of the League of Nations'.

UNDERLYING UNITY.

India is full of castes and creeds, customs and traditions, languages and dialects, but she has a psychological homogeneity unknown to Europe and America and the basic outlook of her life gives a uniform inspiration to all her inhabitants. Her history is a record of defensive warfare, quite often unsuccessful, but never offensive. And this has remained so, whether a mighty Hindu king ruled India or a grand Moghul. And why?

Her philosophy of life provides the reason for this unique record. Even when she had a civilisation which the world was proud to borrow, which Romans assimilated and with military pomp imparted to the West, she kept her boundary ambitions within her homogeneous self and was content with putting no limits on the migration of her ideas. The philosophy of her life can be summed up briefly, and has nothing whatever to do with her rigid social customs and tradition. It has become instinctive and is universal.

YESTERDAY AND TO-MORROW.

An Indian believes that this world is the creation of God, that God is within all of us and that we all have the power, if we so will, to evolve our self to become one with God; that by the manner we use this power we determine our future, and that life is a never-ending process. This conception of life makes every Indian feel that his to-day has been influenced by his yesterday, and that knowing what his yesterday has yielded, he can build afresh for to-morrow. The greatest motive force in this process is the expectation of to-morrow and this hope of re-birth, and the attempt to build a better to-morrow develops in him, quite naturally, the keenest desire for shunning the material side of life and developing the spiritual, with a view to improve his future birth. Thus it is that the sole aim of Indian life is the aim of self-abnegation and of self-purification.

THE UNAGGRESSIVE LIFE.

These propositions do not mean that in the mundane aspect of our daily life we do not develop elements of greed or other base desires. But the standard of judgment we apply, even when we do wrong, or go wrong, is not the standard of material advancement, prosperity or relief, but the standard of self-abnegation and of renunciation.

This being fundamental to our nature the idea of conquest becomes foreign to us. And those who came down from our 'western' frontiers—none ever came through our eastern doors—were sooner or later consumed by the same idea, and equally with us, fell prey to others who followed them. This does not mean that we have had no internal quarrels; these have existed, do exist, and will exist. These are aberrations that do occur and must occur, but they do not reflect the motive force behind our outlook of life.

CONVERSION OF MIND.

The Indian life has thus been and is fundamentally based on the ideal of peace and brotherhood which the League of Nations has set before itself, but we Indians believes that permanent success of the League will come about, not merely through mutually agreed limitations placed on material expansion or weapons of warfare, but by developing an outlook which will rule out of the mind of mankind the ideal of aggression, of warfare, and of conquest, as the motive force and sanction behind our civilisation. This is the very reason why Hinduism has no church, no defined method of worship, and no missionary plans or schemes. It has defined the philosophy of life for anyone to acquire, because Hinduism believes that philosophy of life is not taught but is a self-growth.

Every Indian is thus a great believer in the ideals of the League of Nations and hopes that the League will find peace for our distracted world and thereby succeed in forming a permanent link between East and West on the only basis on which it can last —the basis of spiritual uplift of the people of the world through preaching the universal brotherhood of mankind and futility of warfare as an instrument to please our Maker. And when this succeeds the impact of West on East, which is now superficial, will take deeper root and lead to those material improvements which can surely be made consistent with the spiritual ideals of the East.—"Headway."

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Reprehensible Propaganda.

The "Mussalman" writes:—

It was quite apparent from the very beginning, that Lord Irwin's efforts to conclude a truce with Gandhiji, "the half-naked seditious fakir who pretended to represent the masses of India," were not very much to the liking of the Civilians. They never wanted that Gandhiji should participate in the London Conference. Even Gandhiji expressed this view after the breakdown. A further testimony to this fact could be discovered in the writings of the Anglo-Indian newspapers which, however much they tried to suppress their feelings, sometimes slightly betrayed their true mentality. And, as soon as the negotiations proved abortive and the Congress accordingly decided not to send any representative to the Conference the earliest opportunity was seized by the Anglo-Indian papers to start an overt campaign against that body. These organs, props of British imperialism and agents of Western capitalism in India, could no longer resist the temptation of indulging in a very mischievous sort of pastime, that of vilifying the Congress and minimizing its importance in the eyes of the world. The "Times of India" in Western India and the "Statesman" in this part of the country, not to mention any other name belonging to this class of propaganda sheets, have acquired considerable notoriety within the last few days, since the breakdown of the negotiations, as instruments of that malicious campaign. It is now well-known how the former paper attempted to discredit the Congress and Gandhiji when one of its correspondents who must have been trained in its peculiar system of propaganda work circulated things which went directly gainst the plain utterances of Gandhiji and the decision of the Congress and which Gandhiji called "a tissue of falsehood." This move together with similar others on the part of the Anglo-Indian papers, we are inclined to think, was a deliberate attempt to poison the minds of the people against the Congress and to provoke the Congress people so that they might deviate from the way to achieving their end in a peaceful manner. It was a most reprehensible step which, if it meant anything, meant to succeed in giving out a mind that clearly rejoiced over the failure of the negotiations.

ANTI-JAPANESE BOYCOTT

China's Determination To Make It Effective

The "North China Herald" under date July 21, 1931, writes:—

To ensure the effective enforcement of the anti-Japanese boycott, rigid search of goods arriving in port, will be instituted in order to prevent smuggling of Japanese commodities, according to an announcement through the Kuo Min News Agency yesterday.

Communications have been addressed by the local anti-Japanese Association to the Wharf Workers' Union, Guild of Customs' Freight and Commission Agents, and the Common Carriers' Guild requesting them to exercise special vigilance in the detection of Japanese goods arriving in port and to report all cases of smuggling. The communication also intimates that pickets will be immediately despatched by the Association to watch out for and prevent smuggling.

STRICT ENFORCED DETERMINATION.

Drastic measures have been suggested by the 3rd Branch Party Headquarters regarding the enforcement of the boycott. These include:—

1. Burning in public of all Japanese goods seized by the Association.

2. The penalty of death should be imposed upon anyone responsible for the enforcement of the boycott, who is found guilty of receiving bribes.

3. The regulations governing the punishment of guilty merchants as well as those regulating the disposal of Japanese goods should be submitted to a joint meeting of the various civic organisations for approval before being put into effect.

4. Daily publicity should be given to the quantity and description of Japanese goods seized by the Association.

5. A monthly meeting of representatives of various civic organisations should be called to consider all important questions concerning the boycott.

At a joint meeting held yesterday, over twenty local Labour Unions pledged their support to the boycott movement. A number of recommendations concerning the boycott were also adopted for submission to the anti-Japanese Association.

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The Indian Red Cross Society, Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau awards annually, a handsome silver challenge cup, to be called the "Irwin Cup," for the most effective Local Health and Baby Week Campaign held anywhere in India during the twelve months preceding August 31, 1932. Each campaign will be judged on its own merits.

A Health and Baby Week Committee may be formed by any Municipal or Voluntary body for the purpose of organising a Health and Baby Week in any geographical administrative area within the Indian Empire, which Committee so formed being eligible to compete for the Irwin Challenge Cup. A Baby Week Campaign, combined with a Health Week or not must be held during the 12 months preceding 31st August, 1931. Competing committees must supply the Bureau with the specified informations on the entry form available at its office, besides sending a full description of the programme carried out together with an account of the special difficulties and problems presented by the local conditions as they affect the welfare of mothers and little children.

In awarding the cup full consideration will be given to the measure of initiative and energy spent in carrying out the scheme. The intending competitors can be had copies of the rules and regulations and further particulars from the Director, Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau of the Indian Red Cross Society, Headquarters, Simla.

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BURMESE REBEL CHIEF "SHOT" IN COURT

:o:

Saya San Before The Speciol Tribunal

TRIAL PROCEEDINGS FILMED

RANGOON, Aug. 19.
(BY MAIL).

In order to give the public of Tharrawaddy an opportunity of seeing Saya San the procession halted at the gate of Secretariat compound and the escort with Saya San, supported by U Ohn Gyaw, D.S.P. walked along the meandering road and climbed the stairs to the District Magistrate's Court where arrangements had been made for the Special Tribunal to hold court. All Tharrawaddy turned out and lined the route to the court and crowded round the corridors in order to get a proper view of him entering the court room.

IN THE COURT ROOM

Although not too spacious the new court room adopted by the Tribunal stood the strain very well of so exceptional trial, Saya San seated in the dock, an isolated figure, his red jacket giving the scene a special note. He seemed quite composed and smiled at those assembled in the court room. A bench was placed in the cage for his convenience and he instantly availed himself of it but any undue advantage he might have contemplated putting it to was effectually checked by later in the proceedings with the President's firm intimation to him to "Stand up, please" when he was being addressed. When he did there were no traces discernable to the lay eye of his ill-health, for all that his right heel, instep and ankle were swathed in bandages.

AN IMPRESSIVE FIGURE

An impressive figure on the whole, Saya San comes to life with speech and his clear and his unhesitating answers to the President's questions, but through an interpreter, left an impression of staring eyes and rather prominent teeth with a space between the two front ones of the upper row. He gave the impression of being of a class above the ordinary cultivator, intelligent, of determination and quick in speech.

TRIAL FORMALITIES

Nothing more than the preliminaries occupied the attention of the Tribunal on Saturday except that the President took advantage to explain to the accused, clearly and distinctly, the course of coming events in regard to his defence. The prosecution lay with Mr. F. S. Havock, Public Prosecutor of Tharrawaddy, and engaged by the Government to defend the accused were Advocates U Ba Tin and U Mya of the Tharrawaddy Bar.

The Judges of the Special Tribunal assembled punctually to time and Captain Clarke, Deputy Commissioner, Tharrawaddy, sat with them on the Bench.

CAMERAMEN INVADE COURT

The proceedings began when Mr. Havock said he had an application to make. He said he had been approached by Pressmen to ask permission of their lordships that pictures be taken of the accused at the bar as well as their lordships on the Bench. He had conferred with the executive authorities who raised no objection, but who had referred him rightly to their lordships for it was a matter within the discretion of the Court. He would not have ordinarily made an application of this sort but the accused had been a fugitive for a long time and indulgence was prayed for on the grounds that the subject was of public interest and importance.

APPLICATION ALLOWED

The application was allowed by the President, who said that it might be of public interest that as many people in Burma as possible should know that Saya San was being tried. The Judges had no objection to photographs being taken. Thereupon Cameramen invaded the court and photographs were taken for the press and a Burmese Cinema film of the proceedings.

THE COMPLAINT

Mr. Havock then tendered the complaint in the trial, which ran as follows:

Before the Special Tribunal under the Burma Rebellion (Trial) Ordinance, 1931, case No. 5 of 1931.—Complainant, U On Gyaw, T.D.M. District Superintendent of Police, Tharrawaddy; accused Saya San, alias San Sha, alias San Gyaw, alias Saya Myaing, alias U Nyana, son of Maung Myin Wun, Kamamo. The complainant abovenamed states as follows:—

1. The complainant has been ordered by the Local Government by an order dated February 25 and August 12, 1931, against the accused abovenamed. A printed copy of the said order is annexed herewith and is marked A.

2. Saya San accused No. 1 committed offences connected with the recent rebellion in that he at the Hpoon Kyaung at Magyigon near Inywa, at the house of Saya Sa at Shwenakwin village in the Insein District and at Henzada in the month of December, 1930, conspired to wage war against His Majesty the King-Emperor or to deprive him of the Sovereignty of Burma.

3. That he founded his palace at Alantaung on or about the 14th of December, 1930, and with the aid of a small party made Alantaung the stronghold of the rebels.

4. That at his instigation Galon Associations were formed at various villages and members of these athins proceeded to Alantaung where a rebel army was gathered.

5. That in particular a gang of men under Po Thit of Yedaik looted guns belonging to Maung Hpone, Kay Tu and Min Naung on December 22 at Yedaik and thence went to Alantaung.

6. That in consequence of orders given by Saya San a party of rebels under Ingauk Po Sawt came with the intention of attacking Tharrawaddy and letting loose the prisoners in the Tharrawaddy Jail.

7. That this party met U Po Nyun, Headman of Zeinza, killed him and looted his gun. San Bwin's gun was also taken. Two other villagers were killed and a child severely injured.

8. That Saya San ordered a party of men under the leadership of On Pe to loot guns and to kill those who resisted. As a result, this party attacked Helangu village and looted the guns of Maung Sheve Htoo, Deputy Forest Ranger and Maung Sein, Headman. The rebels murdered Maung Shwe Htoo, Maung Sein and Sit Wah, a villager.

9. That members of the Galon Association collected at hut of Tha Byaw at Yedaik village that night and in that morning attacked Deputy Superintendent of Police, U Maung Maung Gale's party and wounded a constable who succumbed to the injury received at the skirmish.

10. That Maung Nyan, a rebel, was sent by Saya san from Alantaung and that Maung Nyan collected the members of the Onbinsu Galon Association and that he and his party burnt Inywa, damaged the Railway Station, killed three men and then from Thebyu village looted a gun belonging to U San, Headman of Madaw village.

11. That on December 24 Saya San sent a number of armed men to attack Mr. Fields Clarke, at the We forest bungalow. Mr. Fields Clarke, a Forest Ranger, and camp clerk were killed. Mr. Fields Clarke's gun, revolver and ammunition were taken as also a lot of his kit and elephants.

12. That on December 25, as ordered by Saya San a strong party of rebels attacked Deputy Superintendent of Police, U Maung Maung Gale's party. The rebels killed U Maung Maung Gale and took away his rifle and revolver. A quantity of Government rifle ammunition was also taken away.

13. That on December 30, 1930, a large number of rebels attacked a party of Punjabis under Major Hare. The rebel were defeated.

14. That Mr. Fields-Clarke's hat worn by a rebel leader who was killed, was recovered at the Hpashwegyaw fight.

15. That Alantaung was attacked by the Burma Rifles on the 31st of Dec., 1930 and dispersed the rebel concentration and certain looted properties were retrieved.

16. That Saya San, therefore, did by means of criminal force attempted to overawe the Local Government and that in pursuance of the aforementioned conspiracy waged such war or abetted the waging of such war and incidentally collected men, arms and ammunition to wage such war and thereby committed offences punishable under sections 121, 121A and 122 of the Indian Penal Code.

Wherefore the complaint prays that the accused may be dealt with under the provisions of abovenamed Ordinance read with sections mentioned above.

SAN SHA, NOT SAYA SAN

The President after reading the complaint said it was very similar that in the Alantaung case and Mr. Havock replied in the affirmative. Counsel next intimated that Thursday, August 20, would be a convenient day for the opening of the trial.

Looking at the complaint the President addressed the prisoner as follows:

Q—The prosecution suggests that the trial should start on Thursday; are you agreeable to that?

Accused: What day is it to-day?

Interpreter: Saturday.

Q—You have five days ahead of you to make the necessary arrangement for your defence and Government have instructed two advocates to appear on your behalf in the event of your not securing your own lawyers. Are you agreeable to have these two lawyers to defend you? These two gentlemen are well known in the Tharrawaddy Bar but if you want somebody else to appear on your behalf you had better make an application to the Court before Thursday.

Accused: I am agreeable to the adjournment till Thursday but I want lawyers from Rangoon to defend me.

The President: The facilities will be given you to engage whatever lawyers you wish to have but this must be done before Thursday. The Government are prepared to pay the two lawyers but if you wish to get somebody else you will have to pay out of your own pocket.

Accused: I shall communicate with my lawyer.

The president announced that these proceedings were entirely formal. The accused had been produced before him, he had received the complaint and had now fixed a date for the trial but before he adjourned the case he would like to know something. He accordingly addressed the accused.

THE ALIASES

Q—I notice from the complaint that you have four aliases, namely Saya San, San sha San Gyow, Saya Mying and U Nyana, son of Maung Myin Wun of Kamamo. What I want to know at once is what is the name given at your birth?

Accused: San Sha. The name of Saya San was given me afterwards.

The President: Then so far as the proceedings in the court are concerned you will be known as San Sha. I do not think you have any right to the name of Saya San. In future you will be known as San Sha and not as Saya San.

The President then said that the court would examine the accused formally on Thursday.

Addressing the accused the President asked him if he had any requests to make to the Tribunal.

Accused: I have got nothing to say. If the lawyers from Rangoon whom I want do not come then I shall avail myself of the lawyers engaged by Government.

Q—Have you got no requests to make which you would like the Deputy Commissioner to do for you in the way of interviewing anybody or any facilities in the way of correspondence, which of course would be closely scrutinised?

Accused: I want to communicate with my lawyers in Rangoon; I have no letter paper.

The President: You may also want paper to compose material facts which you may like to be considered by the court in regard to your trial; I shall see that that is supplied to you.

With this the proceedings ended and the trial adjourned till August 20.

The accused was next helped out of the dock and taken in procession of the troops the same way he came and here again the eager crowd took a good look at him as he wended his way to the prison van and back.—"New Burma."

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The Music Of The Atoms.

'A New Application Of Sir C. V. Raman's Scientific Discovery

A very interesting application of a scientific discovery of Sir C. V. Raman was recently demonstrated in America. On April 17 last, Dr. Donald H. Andrews of Johns Hopkins University played the hidden music of alohol and other chemical substances in a Science Service radio talk over the nation wide network of the Columbia Broadcasting System, at Washington.

The music of the spheres, which up till now existed entirely in the poet's imagination, said Dr. Andrews, is being approached in a tangible way by recent developments in science and indeed was actually transposed and played by him as chords and runs on the piano in the course of his talk.

Sir Chandrasekhara V. Raman of Calcutta, India, has recently given physicists a new way of listening to, or really seeing, the music of the atoms.

The Raman spectrum, said Dr. Andrews, shows us that a molecule, such as one unit of water, is really a little musical instrument, much like a harp, playing its own characteristic tune.

"Of course you do not hear it if you hold a glass of water up to your ear because the tune is pitched many millions of times higher than the highest note on a piano or violin," Dr. Andrews said. "In fact, it is really light and not sound that is given off. By photographing this light, however, we can detect the notes that are present, and can transpose them to a lower frequency just as you shift a chord from the top to the bottom of the piano. In this way the atomic music can be brought down to a range where we can hear it, and play it on any familiar instrument."

The chords of water, grain alcohol, wood alcohol, chloroform, benzene, gasoline, sulphuric acid were played in turn by Dr. Andrews.

Alcohol had rather a sweet-sounding chord, but chloroform, like wood alcohol, was harsh. Gasoline gave a very modernistic chord extending over the entire range of the keyboard. Benzene was rather melancholy. Sulphuric acid was also very modern.

The spectra or chords of several hundred different chemical compounds have been photographed and analysed.

These experiments also provide much new material for the musicians if they care to use it. Dr. Andrews closed his talk by playing a piece composed by Abram Moses, formerly of the Peabody Institute of Music in Baltimore. The composition was based on the chords of water, grain alcohol and wood alcohol modern.—"Review."

MR. CHURCHILL AND THE B. B. C.

Dispute On Indian Policy

The following correspondence has passed between Mr. Churchill and Mr. Whitley, chairman of the British Broadcasting Corporation:—

Chartwell, Westerham, Kent.
July 2, 1931.

My dear Mr. Whitley,—In February, during your absence in India, I wrote to the British Broadcasting Corporation asking to be given an opportunity to deliver a broadcast address upon the Indian problem. My request was refused on the grounds that these matters were settled by the Whips of the various parties. I could not believe that the Whips of the Conservative or Liberal Party would be instructed by the party leaders to prevent me expressing my views to the public upon this question. I preferred, however, to await your return before pressing my request. Meanwhile, in June four addresses have been delivered—Mr. Polak representing "Left" Indian opinion, Mr. Yusuf Ali representing "Right" Indian opinion and by Sir Francis Younghusband.

All these addresses are from standpoints wholly different from the views which I represent, which are held by very large numbers of persons in all classes in this country. They embody in different forms that body of opinion which, though differing in method and degree, favours an immense and far-reaching curtailment of British authority in India. I now formally ask you to accord me an opportunity of stating the British side of the cause. I feel sure that I can count upon you as a former Speaker of the House of Commons and as a lifelong Liberal champion of the free speech and fair play to place these facilities at my disposal at an early date.

Yours sincerely,
Winston S. Churchill.

The Chairman,
The British Broadcasting Corporation,
Savoy Hill, London, W.C.2.

"UNDESIRABLE."

The British Broadcasting Corporation,
Savoy Hill, W.C.2.
30th July 1931.

My dear Mr. Churchill,—With regard to the proposal that a further short series of talks should be broadcast, in which you yourself would be invited to participate, the Corporation, in view of the delicacy of the Indian situation, and having considered the matter with great care, have come to the conclusion that it would be undesirable to proceed with the suggestion before the resumption of the Round Table Conference.

The Corporation contemplates having such a further series between the end of the Conference and the consideration of its conclusions by Parliament.

Believe me,
Yours very truly,
J. H. Whitley (Chairman).

"CHLOROFORMING" BRITISH PUBLIC.

Chartwell, Westerham, Kent.
August 8, 1931.

My dear Mr. Whitley.—I have received your letter of July 30 with extreme regret. In refusing to allow me to warn the nation of the enormous perils which are rapidly approaching us in India, you take a serious responsibility. For more than six months I have been pressing the British Broadcasting Corporation for an opportunity similar to those which you have freely extended to the opponents of British rule in India. Always reasons have been found to refuse me. It is a bad cause which cannot afford to face free and responsible discussion and the statements of both sides. I can only regard your renewed refusal as a definite part of the attempt which is being made to lull and chloroform the British people into a fatal decision. Discussion after the Conference has finished is no safeguard. Before each of these Conferences meet we are told "No one will be committed to anything." After they are over "We cannot go back on what has been settled." I wish to warn the nation before it is too late.

This attempt on the part of the Government, to which I am grieved to see you lend yourself, to prevent the fair public discussion of an Imperial question, can succeed only in respect of the broadcast Parliament, the platform, and the Press are still open. What has to be said can be said and will be said. All that you are doing is to sterilize or unevenly apply a new and valuable facility which science has given to us, and which was entrusted to your care.

In the circumstances I can only make this protest against a procedure which would not be possible in other leading civilized countries, and is a lamentable departure from our own traditions.

Yours sincerely,
Winston S. Churchill.

The Chairman of the British Broadcasting Corporation.
Savoy-hill, W.C.2.

It was stated by the B.B.C. that Savoy hill had no knowledge of the letter dated August 8 Mr. Whitley is at present on holiday.

DOMINION STATUS.

A New Light.

Where does sovereignty lie in the British Commonwealth? Writes "The Manchester Guardian" editorially. Under the Statute of Westminster—a fruit of the deliberations of Lord Sankey's Committee on Inter-Imperial Relations at the last Imperial Conference—sovereignty, which the constitutional lawyers have always held to be one and indivisible, will shortly find itself legally split into as many parts as there are Dominions, with the possibility, however remote, that it might even be divided against itself. The draft statute—which has to be approved by the Dominions before it is considered at Westminster—has just been passed, though without enthusiasm, by the New Zealand Parliament. It provides that no Act passed by the British Parliament shall extend to a Dominion without the Dominion's consent that a Dominion has full powers to make laws having extra-territorial operation, and that no law made by a Dominion shall be invalid because it is repugnant to a law of the British Parliament. Such a measure is the logical conclusion to the doctrine of full nationhood that has progressed so quickly since the Dominions set their separate signatures to the Treaty of Versailles and achieved the right to accredit their separate ambassadors to foreign States. But it is not surprising that, like certain critics in this country, some of the Dominions doubt whether there is anything to be gained by prisoning in rigid documentary form a relationship whose strength has lain in its fluidity and capacity for evolution. It may be merely pedantic to inquire what will happen under the Statute of Westminster if the Crown is separately advised by two Dominions to assent to treaties that are incompatible, as whether, to take the extreme case of war, an enemy would obligingly consider the Crown as neutral in one part of the world though belligerent in another. But one thing is certain, that the form and legal registering of equal sovereignty will have to be followed if it is not to result in friction and anomaly, by the fullest and freest facilities for consultation and co-operation between the sister States.

INDIANIZATION OF IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—When the Imperial Bank of India came into existence much importance was paid to its scheme of Indianization. I remember queries were made regarding this scheme at session after session of the Legislative Assembly. But what reply did the Government give?

When Sir N. Warren was one of the Managing Governors of the Imperial Bank of India, he had said at one of the general meetings of the shareholders that there were enough candidates in the Bank who were undergoing training under the Indianization scheme, and there was no need to be anxious about its progress. At the same time he remarked that if the Indian candidates who were taken in were as efficient as they were expected to be there would be better results. This question of inefficiency and result can not be overlooked.

The Bank does not always select the right men for its superior grades. Young men either from school or College are straightway recruited under a peculiar system of patronage into the superior grades of the staff. Are there not many young men who have made their lives miserable by taking a leap into the banking line without having even the slightest idea of what their lot in a bank would be? When they come to know the monotonous life and the machine like office routine in the Bank they realise their folly. Very often the round ball has to fit itself in a square hole. Young men without knowing the A. B. C. of banking are sometimes sent out as Assistants to the branches where they are supposed to get training. And what is their lot there? Being in responsible positions in the Branch they are naturally confronted by customers with all kinds of business queries. Being new to the line these assistants dread to refer the matter to their superior lest he should be bored. So they make an attempt to satisfy the customer as best as they can. If the customer happens to be new to banking, which is very often the case in a place like India where banking is in its infancy, it will be like a blind man leading the blind. At this rate how can banking progress in India?

I would suggest that no superior grade appointment be made unless the candidate has practical experience in banking of at least five years. So the Imperial Bank of India should have a test examination when recruiting new hands into their service. When these young men are in the Bank for a couple of years the management can easily find out from their progress how many of them may be useful to hold superior posts. Promising young men should be made to work in different departments of the Bank and if found satisfactory should be promoted to the superior grade. This procedure will take at least five years, and by the time they come to hold the position of an Assistant they can handle business in a better manner than those coming straight from school or college.

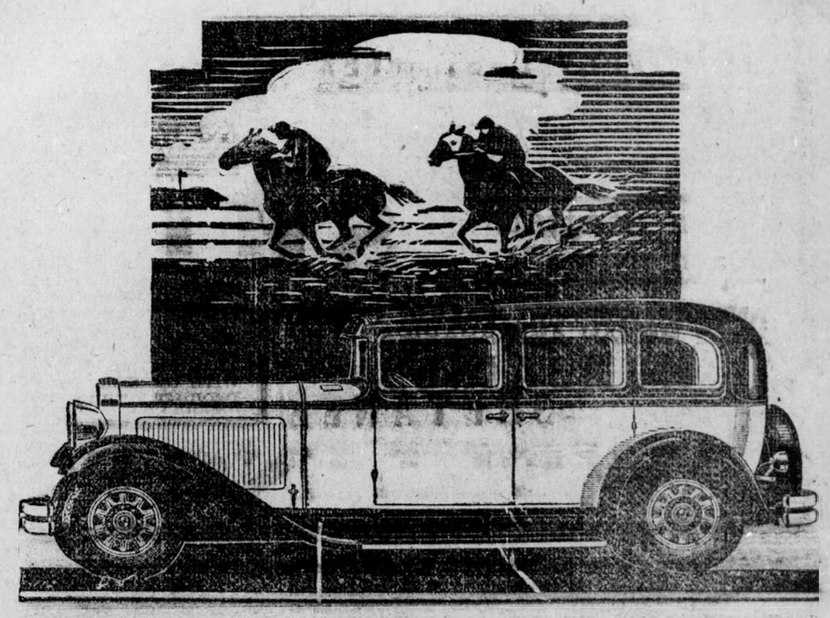
This method will also do away with the great discontent and heart-burning that exist now in the subordinate staff. Year after year direct recruitment is made from outside for the superior grades and poor men who are already in the Bank have to be contented to be on the clerical staff all their life time although many of them may have proved to be above the average. The management of the Imperial Bank of India have made absolutely no provision for one to "rise from the ranks." In present circumstances it is nothing but drudgery for a clerk to work in the Imperial Bank of India where he has absolutely no future before him.

Already there are so many clerks in the Bank who by their good and faithful service have risen to hold posts of senior clerks, ledger-keepers, clerks-in-charge and head clerks. They are drawing pretty decent salaries and are doing very responsible work in the Bank. By way of economy to the Bank and encouragement to the staff they should be promoted to the superior grades instead of recruiting new hands from outside on such large salaries. This will greatly lessen the establishment charges. When senior men of the Bank are given these chances there will be harmony and impetus to work with greater zeal among the junior hands. Every one of the staff will try to exhibit his best work and there is bound to be greater efficiency in the work of the Bank.

I would also suggest a thorough revision in the scales of pay of the supervising staff of the Bank. They have their responsibilities but their fat salaries and various allowances are not in keeping with the times.

The Imperial Bank of India with its many branches in the country is the only institution in India which can educate the masses in banking. Is not practical experience the backbone of banking? What importance can be said to be paid to this by the Bank when inexperienced young men are sometimes selected to hold superior posts? How do the banks in England, America and the Continent flourish? Is it by employing straightway raw school and college boys into their superior grade? Should not the management see that they follow the example of other nations who have developed banking? If they have a real desire to Indianize the Imperial Bank of India and through it develop the banking habit in this country, they should see that the greatest importance is given to practical experience.—Yours, etc.,

"OBSERVER."



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Apply to:—Dr. H. C. ROY,
DIVINE TREATMENT HALL
81, Amherst Street, Calcutta.

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25 per cent of the Premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds about Rs. 4½ Lakhs.
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 and As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co. Chief Agents, Mazgaon, Bombay, 10.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Authorised Capital	Rs.	11,25,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs.	5,62,50,000
Reserve Fund	Rs.	5,42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs.	5,62,50,000

BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE ASCERTAINED ON APPLICATION AT ANY OFFICE.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.
Local Branches:—Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.

Bank of India, Ltd.
Established 7th September, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1850).
Head Office:
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta Ahmedabad and Surat.
London Agents:
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	5,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs 50 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 1 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

The Union Bank of India, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE:—Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Capital paid up Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 7,00,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent p. a. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent p.a. from July to December on daily balances.
FIXED DEPOSITS for long and short periods received on favourable terms.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Interest allowed at 3-1/2 per cent p. a. on daily balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week. Operations by cheques allowed.
ADVANCES MADE on approved securities.
All kinds of Banking business transacted.

HYDROCELE
Cured without tapping or operation by our special (Glands of Power) process. Makes old people young and the young virile and strong. Cures spermatorrhoea.
Dr. KUSUMGAR, M.D. (Homeo.)
221, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Nar Narayen Temple.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK **THANK YOU BOMBAY!** FOURTEENTH WEEK!

TO WITNESS MADAN THEATRES' (Ltd.) SUPER-TALKIE
—OF HIGHEST DISTINCTION, UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS AND GLORY—

with KAJJAN and NISSAR

SHIRIN-FARHAD

Photophoned on 'RCA'

AND AN AMUSING TALKIE COMEDY WITH MOHAN AND SHARIFA
MUMBAINEE-SHETANEE

IT'S A CERTAINTY "SHIRIND-FARHAD" OF UNIVERSAL PATRONAGE AND APPRECIATION TO RUN ON FOR SOME MORE WEEKS, BUT TO MEET NUMEROUS PATRONS ON PARSEE NEW-YEAR AND JANMASHTAMI DAYS, THE RELEASE OF A FRESH TALKIE-GEM GLITTERING WITH GREETINGS OF A HAPPY-YEAR IS THE SUITABLE RECEPTION. HENCE THIS WEEK IS DECIDEDLY THE FINAL-RUN OF "SHIRIN-FARHAD". MISS IT NOT!

DAILY SHOWS: 6-15 and 10 p.m.
SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS EXTRA SHOWS AT 3 p.m.

WELLINGTON TALKIES DHOBI TALAO

MADAN THEATRES (Ltd.) ANOTHER TALKIE MASTER-PIECE

WITH THE REPUTED SCREEN-COUPLE
Miss KAJJAN & MASTER NISSAR

LAILA-MAJNU

REMARKABLE PERFECT TALKIE-DRAMA OF THRILLS & TOUCHING PATHOS

ALL TALKING, SINGING AND DANCING SUPER-PRODUCTION. PHOTOPHONED ON "RCA"

WELLINGTON TALKIES

Margo Soap
FOR DELICATE SKIN
SOLD EVERYWHERE
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Prof. M. V. KRISHNA RAO,
P. O. Basavangudi, BANGALORE

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WONDERFUL REVELATIONS.
IN YOGISM, OCCULTISM AND PHYSIOGNOMY.
1. All Chronic and incurable diseases and miseries radically cured.
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3. Questions wonderfully and precisely answered.
4. Photo of any person dead or alive miraculously revealed.
Consult the world renowned:—
PROF. R. A. GILL,
Either personally or by correspondence.
Charges:—Rs. 5 for 4 questions.
Address:—Room No. 3 All-India Hotel, Charni Road Junction, Bombay 7.
Time:—8—12, 3—7.

ELIXIR NOBILITY
IS WIDELY USED AS
(1) A health-restorative after prolonged sufferings, (2) A rejuvenator and life prolonger. (3) A virility building miracle, (4) A panacea for all diseases with vehicles. (5) A Real cure for debility of the nerves and sexual neuras thenia.
Book free on request.
GREAT INDIAN PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, (B) DACCA (BENGAL).

DIFFICULTIES OF PUTTING DOWN PROSTITUTION IN BOMBAY

MORE PERSONS KILLED BY MOTOR ACCIDENTS LAST YEAR

—:o:—

Police On Their Own Heroism During Civil Disobedience Movement

The Director of Information writes:

The annual report of the Bombay City Police for the year 1930 points out that the year was the climax of three arduous years for the Bombay City Police, the strikes and communal riots of 1928 and 1929 being followed by the disorders arising out of the Civil Disobedience movement. The period of tension covered almost the whole of the year, the G. I. P. Railway Strike lasting from February to April and the Civil Disobedience movement for the rest of the year.

A CERTIFICATE

The members of the police force endured with fine discipline long hours of duty without relief, the abuse and at times the assaults of crowds, social ostracism and boycott, scurrilous attacks in the press and vexatious prosecutions in the courts. The loyalty of the police is well shown by the fact that there was no increase in the number of men reporting sick and throughout this year of ceaseless work under extraordinarily trying conditions hardly an officer or man resigned.

DECREASE IN CRIME

Cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the year numbered 123,181 against 130.835 in 1929 and 136,080 in 1928. There was, on the whole, a decrease of 7,654 cases as compared with the figures of 1929. In the year 1929 there was a decrease of 5,245 cases as compared with the figures of 1928.

The total number of cognizable cases of all classes reported to the police during the year was 76,822 against 86,165 in 1929 and 93,638 in 1928.

76892 cases of all classes were classified as true against 85.694 in 1929 and 93,125 in 1928. Of these 69,620 resulted in conviction giving a percentage of 90.54 as compared with 91.49 in 1929 and 90.94 in 1928.

THIS EFFICIENCY

The total number of cases of all classes remaining undetected at the end of year under report was 4,220 against 3,992 in 1929 and 3,748 in 1928. The percentage of non-detection works out to 5.40 against 4.57 in 1929 and 3.96 in 1928.

There were 89 cases of murder and attempted murder including 27 cases pending from the preceding year plus one case of the previous year again brought on to the register against 164 in 1929 and 71 1928.

There were 27 cases of culpable homicide inclusive of 6 cases pending from the preceding year. Of these, 25 ended in conviction, one remanied undetected and one was pending at the close of the year.

During the year under report 78,772 persons were arrested by the police exclusive of 1,931 under arrest at the close of 1929 against 88,000 in 1929 and 94,513 in 1928. Of these 74,392 were convicted. The percentage thus stands at 92.18 against 91.89 in 1929 and 91.80 in 1928.

DEPRESSION TELLS

The total value of property alleged to have been stolen in police cognizable cases amounted to Rs. 8,43,691 as compared with Rs. 9,62,038 in 1929 and Rs. 18,99,985 in 1928. The total value of property recovered was Rs. 2,26,202 which gives a recovery percentage of 26.81 as compared with 26.52 in 1929 and 21.87 in 1928.

Financial stringency has again precluded the formation of a special staff for the working of the Bombay Children Act and the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act, says the Commissioner of Police. As in previous years a staff consisting of one Deputy Inspector, two Sub-Inspectors and four Head Constables was spared from the existing strength of the Force. This staff was quite inadequate for the proper working of the Acts even before the recent amendment to the Prevention of Prostitution Act and it has been found impossible to enforce the amendment with any real success up-to-date.

Prosecutions were undertaken for soliciting, for living on the earnings of prostitution and for procuring or importing women for immoral purposes. Children found in brothels were removed and destitute children were sent to the Children's Home.

PROSTITUTION IN BOMBAY

Referring to the amendment of the Prostitution Act, the Commissioner of Police says:—"Two cases were taken up under section 8 (B) clause (a) and (b) as test cases. One case ended in conviction and one in acquittal. One difficulty encountered was the fact that it was necessary to prove the knowledge of the agent or landlord to the satisfaction of the trying magistrates. From the owner of the premises to the brothel keeper there exists a chain of agents and rent collectors and it is difficult to prove the fact that the rent received is knowingly the rent of a brothel against the real culprits. In fact the amendment is difficult to work, and when it is considered that there are over 600 brothels in the city with their complement of pimps and agents, the proper enforcement of the Act is a problem of considerable magnitude. For its enforcement to be effective a considerable increase in staff is necessary.

THOSE TURKISH BATHS

In addition, the Act affords a number of loopholes for those who wish to evade its provisions. For instance, the brothel keeper can pose either as a servant of the inmates of the brothel and receive from their earnings as "wages" or as a boarding house keeper receiving rent for separate rooms from each inmate. The recent extraordinary increase of so-called "Turkish Baths" is also an example of the ingenuity of persons who wish to avoid the Act, and it would seem that further legislation is necessary to deal with this development. Action in the old tolerated area has apparently led to an increase of prostitution in other parts of the city, but it is possible that the economic situation and the lack of suitable employment has tended to this increase."

MOTOR VEHICLES IN BOMBAY

The total number of motor vehicles running in the city was approximately 10,500 including 870 motor lorries. There were 3,469 motor accidents for 385 more than in the previous year.

During the year 97 persons were killed and 2,532 persons were injured in street accidents as compared with 88 killed and 2,511 injured in the preceding year.

The total permanent strength of the Police force at the end of the year stood at 4,160 against 4,161 at the close of 1929. In addition to this Government sanctioned 200 temporary armed police in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement.

SCHOOL FOR DEPRESSED CLASSES

Wanted Money To Give Industrial Training

Mrs. Ratanbai L. Mehta in the course of a long letter writes:—

Is it not a matter of great shame and sorrow that the "Depressed Classes" are still uneducated and nothing has been done to improve their position and lift them up from their sad plight?

Realising their condition, I started a small school in April 1929, at Dadar, where these people reside in large numbers. My son Mr. Ranjit helped me much. Also Mr. Labhshankar Joshi, a friend of his, extended his honorary service to this charitable cause. Of course, in the beginning, I had to meet with great difficulties. The classes were held in a chawl and the total number of attending was 40. After a couple of months, when the number of the students began to increase, I requested the Schools Committee to lend the Dadar Gujerati School building at night for the purpose. The Committee granted the permission and since then the classes are held here. Now the number of students is 64.

Last year, Dr. Vora the then chairman of the Schools Committee and Mr. Parulkar, the Secretary, visited our school and had nothing but praise for it.

Both primary and secondary education upto the III Standard is imparted in this school, and for those studying in the vernacular Final, special arrangement is made to coach them up. This year the V.F. result was extremely poor. Out of 48 who appeared in the examination on the Gujerati side, only 7 got through and 2 of these successful candidates belonged to our school. So the result of the school can be viewed with satisfaction.

The school has made considerable progress. The total number of boys attending the school is as follows:—Brahmin 9; Non-Brahmin 19: Mahomedans 2: Depressed Classes 28; and Christians 6. Total: 64.

Occasionally, some sports and gatherings are organised and prizes distributed.

The expenses are not very high. I am at present meeting them from the contributions given by some sympathetic donors. Messrs. Ardeshir Goderej, Rameshwar Birla, Govindlal Bansilal and the Rastriya Stree Sabha have liberally donated to its fund. The Schools Committee has sanctioned Rs. 100 as the annual grant.

MORE MONEY NEEDED.

I desire to introduce industrial education in the school, which would help the poor boys to maintain themselves independently. But surely this depends upon the public support and I take this opportunity to appeal to the public to give their mite in this most deserving cause. I have every hope that the generous public will respond to my appeal and will show their appreciation in the shape of monetary help.

Last Week! FOURTH HIND-BALAK WEEK! The Only Chance!
MADAN THEATRES (Ltd.) PERFECT—TALKIE—MARVEL

OF GREAT DISTINCTION. | UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS. | STILL DRAWING HUGE CROWDS.

BHARATI-BALAK

ALL-TALKING EXCELLENT SINGING EXQUISITE DANCING

HINDI-DRAMA OF PATHOS. | WITH KAJJAN AND NISSAR OF "SHIRIN-FARHAD" FAME. | PHOTO PHONED ON "R C A".

Daily shows: 5-30; 8 and 10-30 p.m.. Saturdays and Sundays Extra shows at 3 p.m.

GLOBE TALKIES (SANDHURST ROAD).

Tele. No. 26470 Telgm. Notecase.
WATERPROOF COATS
FOR RAINY SEASON
THE GOLD FIELD LEATHER WORKS.
SHOW ROOM—156 to 160 PRINCESS ST., BOMBAY No. 2.

INCREASE Your Height
by 3 to 5 inches by our Scientific Course of "Height-Increase" and become Taller, handsome, Smart and Commanding. Full course, (Eng: edition) Rs. 3.
IMPERIAL STORES,
Publishers, Kasur, (Pb).

MAKE MONEY
WITHOUT INVESTMENT
AMERICAN COTTON FORECAST.
NO RISK
All Monies Refunded
ON CARDS IF INFORMATION PROVED INCORRECT
3 FEATURES—1|- 2 FEATURES—5|- 1 FEATURE—10|- WEEKLIES—5|- & 10|-.
RARE— OPPORTUNITY — THIS.
EASTERN TRADING BURO
1-A, Hammam Street,
Ad: SHARE MARKET.
'PHONE:— 20626.
FORGET NOT:— "OUR RACE TIPS" IS MONEY MAKING PROPOSITION.

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CURED IN 7 DAYS.
No operation, no internal medicine—only by the use of 7 pessaries of "PILESORINE" a sure cure is guaranteed. Thousands have been cured. Send a Post Card for free literature.
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Dr. N.L. Burman
Hydrocele Expert
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RADICALLY CURES
HYDROCELE
Without Operation
In 15 minutes at one sitting
Will be seen in Bombay
On dates
25th August to 1st September
Consultation fee Rs. 5/-
Time: 9 to 12 & 4 to 6 p.m.
Address:—
Hararwala Building,
Golpitha, BOMBAY. 4

BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND
(Established 1876).
23-25 Hummum Street, Fort.
Above Messrs. Warden & Co.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,92,300.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigations and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the Widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
SECRETARY and TREASURER.

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF DIAMOND, PEARL, GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, "CHUBB" SAFE, CUPBOARD, TABLE, ETC

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay as Receiver appointed in Suits No. 804 of 1929 (Chandrabai vs. Ratilal) and 1962 of 1929, (Muktabai vs. Chandrabai), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 29th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—Ornaments such as diamond ring and nose ring etc., pearl and tulsi necklace, pearl nose rings, ear-rings, mala, necklaces, loose pearls etc. Gold chudis, chaks, necklaces, rings, gungris, ear-rings, bangles, armlets, madalias, neck-chains, links, pochis etc. Silver sanklas, chains, paapans, toe-rings, buttons, madalias, vases, valas etc., loose rubies, coins, sovereigns, "Chubb" safe, cupboard, table, books, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF HILL ROAD AND WARODA ROAD, BANDRA.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 424 of 1930 (Bai Mariambai, and others vs. Mahomed Sidick Haji Jusab) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Judges Order dated the 3rd July, 1931, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 30th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

FIRST—All those two pieces of land known as Bankhanda and Sangowwal respectively) together with the Bungalow, outhouses and building hereditaments and premises standing thereon and admeasuring about 1482 1/2 square yards but about 1548 square yards according to the Agreement dated the 17th July 1908, situate in the Pakhadi Waroda in Bandra, bearing Thana Collector's Survey No. 92, Pot No. 4 and 5 (now forming non-agricultural Survey No. 3 appropriated to building purposes) and assessed by the Bandra Municipality under No. 87A/352 and bounded on the East by the property of Haji Aba Bakar Ismail on the West partly by the property of Hormusji Framji Wadia and partly by the plot secondly hereinafter described, on the South by the public road leading to the church of Chimbai and on the North partly by the property of Ibrahim Aba Goolamhussein and partly by the said plot secondly described.

SECONDLY—All that piece of vacant land together with trees, shrub, plant etc. standing thereon, situate at Hill Road, Bandra, admeasuring about 643 2/3 square yards, bearing Old Survey No. 132, Pot No. 6, and now assessed as part of City Survey No. 3 and bounded on the East partly by the property now or formerly of Ibrahim and Abba Goolam Husein and partly by the plot firstly described, on the West by the property of Khurshedbai Pirojsha Gandhi known as Warden Hall, on the North by Hill Road, and on the South by the plot firstly described and beyond it Waroda Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT 2ND MARINE STREET, DHOBI TALAO.

Under instructions from Messrs Shroff & Co., Attorneys for the Proving Executor of the Will of Bai Soonabai, widow of Limjibhai Dinshaw Davar, deceased and on account of the estate of the said deceased, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on TUESDAY, the 22nd September next at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Fazandari land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at 2nd Marine Street, Dhobi Talao, admeasuring about 72 square yards, bearing Collector's New Survey No. 3298, Cadastral Survey No. 144 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 2578, Street No. 61-63 and bounded on the East by the property of Bai Narmadabai Namdev Patel, on the West by the property of Sha Gulabchand Amichand, on the North by 2nd Marine Street, and on the South by a Sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Shroff & Co., Attorneys for the Proving Executor or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

August 28.

Mantua, Hignett, London.
Rajputana, Jack, Shanghai.
Comitbank, Jones, New York.

DEPARTURES.

August 28.

Mantua, Hignett, Shanghai.
Varela, Carruthus, Basrah.

August 29.

Rajputana, Jack, London.
Hukkai Maru, Yochi, Kobe.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORTS.

S S Mantua:—The P & O S N Company's English Mail steamer, Mantua, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with the outward mails of the 14th instant, a general cargo and passengers and hence she sailed yesterday for China and Japan.

S S Rajputana:—The P & O S N company's English mail steamer, Rajputana, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai with mails, a general cargo and passengers and hence she will sail to-day at about (1 p.m.) from Bellard Pier Station for London with the homeward mails a general cargo and passengers.

S S Comitbank:—The F F Campbell company's steamer Comitbank, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a general cargo.

S S Varlea:—The B I S N company's steamer Varlea, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Hakkai Maru:—The N Y K steamer Hakkai Maru, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORTS.

S S Kenya:—The M M Company's steamer, Kenya is expected to arrive here to-day at about (8 a.m. from Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers,

Bombay, Aug. 28.

EXPORTS.

S S Ranpura for London:—22 cases bristles, Cox and Kings Ltd. 300 cwt. cordements, Poonjiaji & Co.; 1000 cwt groundnut oil cakes K. M. Nathoo.

For Marseilles:—502 cwt. groundnuts K. Harchand; 2000 groundnut seed, M. Bhuta & Co.; 30 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Rajputana for Alexandretta 49 bales cotton yarn, A. H. Diale.

For Tripoli:—15 bales cotton yarn A. H. Diale.

S Castilia for Liverpool:—68 bales wool raw, M Motilal; 25 bales wool raw, Bombay & Co.

For Manchester:—50 bales cotton thread waste L. O. Vora.

For Barcelona:—179 bales cotton raw, B. Cursondas & Co.

S S Brauenfels for Rotterdam: 150 cwt. casina, M Gulabdas & Co.; 1000 cwt. joowari, M Bhuta & Co.; 45 bales cotton fly, R. E. Bode & Sons; 55 bales cotton raw, T. Products Ltd.

For Hamburg:—315 cwt. gumkaraya, D. Mavji & Co.

For Antwerp:—50 bales cotton fly, B. Karsondas & Co.; 220 bales cotton raw, K. Devchand & Co.

For Ghent:—385 bales cotton raw, K. Devchand & Co.

S S Falkenfels for Hamburg:—6000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, H. V. Oomerbhoy; 2000 cwt. groundnut seed, H. V. Oomerbhoy; 6600 cwt. joowari, T. S. Thadani & Sons; 220 bales cotton raw, B. Mavji & Co.; 118 bales cotton raw, K. Devchand & Co.

For Bremen:—9 cwt. cndements, M M Poonjiaji & Co.; 8000 cwt. joowari, T. S. Thadani & Son.

For Ghent:—125 bales cotton raw, K. Devchand & Co.

For Rotterdam:—8000 cwt. joowari, L. S. Thadani & Sons.

S S Genova for :eneva:—100 cwt. linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Thalatta for Gothenburg: 56 bales cotton fly, Chimanlal & Sons.

S S Comitbank for New York: 410 cwt. gum karaya, D Mavji & Co.; 300 cwt. plantago seed L S. Thadani & Sons.

S S Tokushima Maru for Hongkong:—13 cwt. fish mows Carimbhoy & Co.; 47 cwt. fish mows Grindlay & Co.

For Yokkiachhi:—50 bales cotraw, Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 28.

S S Ranpura, Agent M M & Co. from London:—87 cases castor oil 20 cases barley; 90 cases gin; 78 cases limejuice; 62 cases venegar; 25 cases peas; 23 cases electrades 83 cases cigaretts; 73 cases corks; 20 cases ink; 799 cases milk food 180 cases whiting; 400 cases cement; 42 cases golls; 22 cases thinntr; 48 cases composition for ship's ware; 160 cases wastic; 415 cases whisky; 60 cases o'malt; 28 cases metal polish; 80 cases wine 36 cases provision; 65 cases biscuits; 60 cases flour; 50 cases oil stores; 55 drums turpentine; 230 drums linseed oil; 353 drums asphaltine; 624 drums paint; 40 drums varnish; 40 drums lub oil; 20 cases sausages; 32 cases cordials; 105 bundle nuts; 50 bundle steel sheets; 100 bundle copper sheets; 125 bundle wire.

From Amsterdam:—65 cases cheese; 200 cases caraway seed; 10 cases hains; 18 cases drops; 25 cases leather belting.

From Rotterdam:—25 cases jams; 329 cases beer; 40 cases cheese.

From Bordeaux:—70 cases brandy.

From Chacunte:—320 cases brandy.

From Harve:—250 bundle copper sheets. 14 cases champaigne.

From Marseilles:—150 cases indigo; 285 cases almonds; 25 cases oil; 100 cases pyrethre roots; 43 cases tyres; 92 cases alum dies; 34 cases silk yarn; 280 cases milk; 725 cases soap; 100 cases vermouth; 90 drums colour.

From Southampton:—92 cass cigarettes.

From Alexandria:—115 bales cotton.

S S 'Badarpur, Agent B. Shell Oil Co., from Rangoon:—823583 gallons kerosene oil; 1032410 gallons obenzine in bulk.

S S Nirpura, Agent M M & Co. from Calcutta:—3150 bags rice; 6838 bags coal; 390 drums paint; 24 cases medicine; 143 cases gramaphone goods; 33 cases hardware; 25 cases lac; 108 bags betelnuts; 398 bales gunnies; 200 bags H. cloth; 6745 bags tea.

S S Varela, Agent M M & Co. from Busrah:—160 bags hartumen; 65 bags almonds; 41 bags skins; 18654 bags dates.

From Mohemerah:—1397 bags dates.

From Karachi:—54 bags wheat flour; 640 bags dry fruits; 13 bags dry fish; 27 bags rice raw; 39 bags gram flour; 255 bags rawa; 6277 bags wheat.

THE BOMBAY GUJRATI NATAK MANDALI

GRANT ROAD.

VICTORIA THEATRE

Will Stage on

SATURDAY, 29-8-31, at 9-30 (S.T.) p.m.

and

SUNDAY, 30-8-31, at 3-30 (S. T.) p.m.

A very popular social drama

KIMIYAGAR

OR

UP-TO-DATE MAWALI

NOTE:—The sixty-two years' bridegroom Mr. Pestonji Papdiwala will show you the lowers Malady.

PROF. BAPULAL B. NAYAK.

Coming ! Coming ! !

Under the patronage of H.H. the Maharaja of Baroda.

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

GRANT ROAD.

Ripon Theatre

OPENING DAY OPENING DAY

SATURDAY, 5th September, 1931 Being Gokulashtami Public Holiday at 4 p.m.

"MANAPAMAN"

SUNDAY, 6th September 1931 at 3 p.m.

"EKACH-PYALA"

MONDAY, 7th September, 1931. Being PATETI HOLIDAY. at 3 p.m.

"SAMSHAYA KALLOL"

TUESDAY, 8th September, 1931 at 3 p.m.

"DRAUPADI"

WEDNESDAY, 9th September 1931 at 8-30 p.m.

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MANAPMAN

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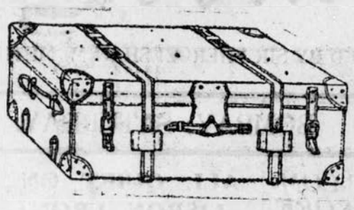
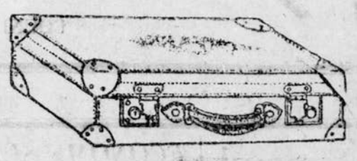
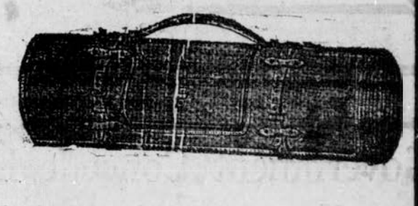

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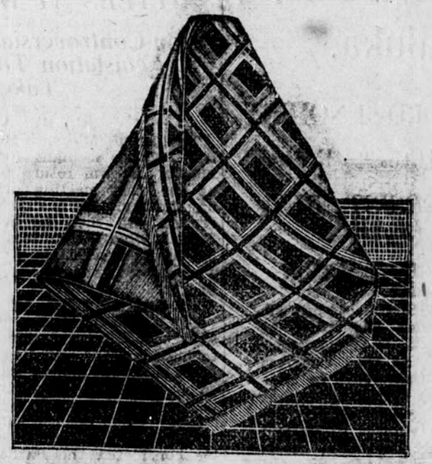

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BOMBAY: SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1931

Government Concede Demand For Bardoli Taluka.

—:o:—

MR. R. G. GORDON TO HOLD ENQUIRY

No Enquiry For "Other Matters Hitherto Raised"

MAHATMA DOES NOT PERSIST, BUT MAKES POSITION CLEAR.

"CONGRESS FREE TO TAKE DIRECT ACTION IF AND WHEN NECESSARY."

SIMLA, August 28.

The Government of India have published the terms of yesterday's Settlement with Mahatma Gandhi. It is emphasised that the Delhi Pact remains operative, and the Congress should be represented at the Round Table Conference by Mahatma Gandhi. The Government of India, in full agreement with the Government of Bombay, have ordered an enquiry into the allegations that Khatedars in eleven villages of Bardoli Taluka were compelled by coercion to pay revenue in excess of what would have been demanded if the standard adopted in other villages was followed.

Mr. R. G. Gordon, I. C. S., Collector, Nasik District will hold the enquiry. Government are not prepared to grant an enquiry in any other area, but any complaints of a general nature may be dealt with in accordance with the ordinary administrative procedure and an enquiry may be held if the Local Government agrees.

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE.

SIMLA. Aug. 28.

Communique:—The following is published for the information of the public:—

(1) As a result of conversations between His Excellency the Viceroy and Mr. Gandhi the Congress will now be represented by Mr. Gandhi at the Round Table Conference.

(2) The settlement of March 5, 1931, remains operative. The Government of India and the Local Governments will secure the observance of the specific provisions of the settlement in those cases, if any, in which a breach is established and will give their careful consideration to any representation that may be made in this respect. The Congress will fulfill their obligations under the settlement.

(3) In regard to the collections of land revenue in the Surat District, the point in issue is whether in those villages of Bardoli Taluka and Valod Mahal, which were visited by Revenue Officials accompanied by a party of police during the month of July 1931, more severe demands, having regard to their material circumstances, were made from revenue payers and enforced by coercion, exercised through the police, than were made from and met by revenue payers of other villages of the Bardoli Taluka. The Government of India, in consultation and full agreement with the Government of Bombay, have decided that an enquiry shall be held into this issue, in accordance with the following terms of reference:—

ENQUIRY INTO KHATEDARS' ALLEGATIONS.

"To enquire into the allegations that Khatedars in the villages in question, were compelled by means of coercion, exercised through the police, to pay revenue in excess of what would have been demanded if the standard had been applied which was adopted in other villages of the Bardoli Taluka where collections were effected after March 5, 1931, without the assistance of the police, and to ascertain what sum if any was so paid.

Within the terms of reference evidence may be produced on any matter in dispute. The Government of Bombay have appointed Mr. R. G. Gordon, I.C.S., Collector, Nasik, to hold the enquiry.

4. In regard to other matters hitherto raised by the Congress, the Government of India and the local Governments concerned are not prepared to order an enquiry.

5. In regard to any further matters of complaint by the Congress, not coming within the specific provisions of the Settlement, such complaints will be dealt with in accordance with the ordinary administrative procedure and practice, and if any question of an enquiry arises, the decision as to whether an enquiry shall be held and if so, the form it shall take, will be made by the Local Government concerned, in accordance with such procedure and practice.

ENCLOSURES.

There are two enclosures which are the correspondence that passed between Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Emerson.

Following are the enclosures:—

Letter from Mr. Gandhi to Mr. Emerson:—

Simla, Aug. 27, 1931.

Dear Mr. Emerson,

I have to acknowledge with thanks your letter of even date enclosing new draft. Sir Cowasji has kindly also communicated to me the amendments suggested by you. My colleagues and I have very carefully considered the amended draft, which we are prepared to accept subject to the folowilng remarks: "In paragraph 4, it is not possible for me on behalf of the Congress to subscribe to the position taken up by the Government. For, we feel that wherein the opinion of the Congress a grievance arising out of the working of the Settlement is not redressed, an enquiry is a necessity of the case, because of the fact that Civil Disobedience remains under suspension during the pendency of the Delhi Pact. But if Government of India and Local Governments are not prepared to grant an enquiry, my colleagues and I have no objection to the clause remaining.

POSITION OF CONGRESS.

The result will be, that whilst the Congress will not press for an enquiry in regard to "the other matters hitherto raised" on its behalf, if unfortunately any grievance is so acutely felt that it becomes a paramount duty of the Congress to seek some method of relief, in the absence of an enquiry, in the shape of defensive Direct Action, the Congress should be held free to adopt such remedy, notwithstanding the suspension of civil disobedience.

I need hardly assure the Government that it would be the constant endeavour of the Congress to avoid Direct Action and to gain relief by discussion persuasion, and the like. The statement of the Congress position given here has become necessary in order to avoid any possible misunderstanding in the future, or a charge of breach of faith on the part of Congress. In the event of a successful issue to the present discusions, I assume that the communique, this letter, and your reply would be simultaneously published.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

MR. EMERSON'S LETTER.

Government of India, Home Department, Simla the 22nd August 1931:—

"Dear Mr. Gandhi,—I write to thank you for your letter of today's date in which you accept the draft communique subject to the observations contained in your letter. The Governor-General-in-Council has noted that it is not the intention of the Congress to press for any enquiry into those matters hitherto raised by them, but that while you give an assurance that it will be the constant endeavour of the Congress to avoid direct action, and to gain relief by discussion, persuasion, and the like, you wish to make clear the position of the Congress. In regard to any future action that they may decide to take. I am to say that the Governor-General-in-Council shares your hope that no resort to direct action will be taken. In regard to the general position of Government I am to refer you to the letter of His Excellency the Viceroy, dated the 19th of August, to your address. I am to say that the Communique, your letter of to-day's date and this reply will be published simultaneously by Government.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd) H. W. EMERSON.

ECONOMY SUB-COMMITTEES AT WORK.

Non-Controversial Legislation To Be Taken Up.

RUGBY, Aug. 27.

The Prime Minister MacDonald left London to-night for Lossiemouth. He will return to preside at the next meeting of Cabinet on Monday. It is expected that reports will then be before the Cabinet Sub-Committees appointed at its first meeting yesterday. Two sub-committees were at work to-day.

SUB-COMMITTEES AT WORK.

The Sub-Committee dealing with economies, taxation required to meet present situation and effect a balancing budget was engaged in examining the actual details of the proposals which had already been decided upon in principle. The second Committee considered the Parliamentary procedure and measures to be proceeded with when Parliament resumes.

Apart from legislation required for dealing with the emergency, Government will only proceed with measures of a non-controversial kind.

NON-CONTROVERSIAL LEGISLATION.

It is suggested that London Passenger Transport Bill introduced by Mr. Herbert Morrison last March may rank as such and the Bill will probably be carried through. The Bill provides for the establishment of a passenger transport Board in the London Traffic Area and negotiations with the underground railway and other groups have reached a point at which, it is generally recognised, suspension of measures would involve serious practical difficulties. It is considered improbable that any other of the Bills introduced by the late Government and still before the Parliament will be proceeded with by the National Government.

SELF-DENYING ORDINANCE.

Broadcast addresses by Mr. Baldwin and Sir Herbert Samuel announced for Monday, have been cancelled. It is understood that the Cabinet has decided that such statements as are necessary should be made by the Prime Minister and that during the life of the National Government other Ministers will refrain from speeches outside the Parliament.

GENEVA DELEGATION

Owing to pressure of work confronting members of the new Cabinet and the importance of decision to be taken during the next few weeks, Lord Reading, Foreign Secretary, will be prevented from proceeding to Geneva for the League meetings. The British delegation is not yet finally completed, but it is probable that Lord Cecil will be the head.—B. O. W.

CLEAN SWEEP OF CONTENTIOUS LEGISLATION

Cabinet Sub-Committees In Daily Session.

LONDON, August 27.

Rugby.—There is to be a clean sweep of all contentious legislation in order to expedite economy plans. No time is being lost in putting these into final form for presentation to Parliament on September 8. Small Cabinet Sub-Committees are to sit daily to examine specific aspects of the plan for balancing Budget, and these will report back to the full Cabinet at the earliest moment. The desirability of making known as early as possible, general lines on which Government intend to effect drastic reduction in public expenditure is fully recognised. Any disclosure of altered taxation will, however, be impossible before the Chancellor of Exchequer presents his supplementary budget to the House of Commons.

This morning new Ministers were early at work in their departments, and Downing Street, after the excitement for the last few days, had resumed its normal appearance. There will be a cabinet meeting to-day and the Premier hopes to leave London for the week-end rest, this evening.

KING RESUMES HOLIDAYS.

When King's special train reached Ballater, Scotland, this morning. His Majesty was loudly cheered by a large crowd. He drove to Balmoral to resume his holiday interrupted by his return to London during the political crisis. —B.O.W.

ALL QUIET ON LISBON FRONT.

DEATHROLL COMES TO 50

500 Arrested And Interned In Harbour

LONDON, August 27.

Lisbon.—500 persons have been arrested in connection with the military revolt and interned in a ship in harbour. All is now reported to be quiet here. Troops and armoured cars are patrolling streets.

Madrid.—Telephone news from Lisbon confirms the news that quiet has been restored, but the deathroll has arisen to 50, with 300 wounded.

Northern Provinces have been isolated and strict censorship is in operation. It is believed that skirmishes are occurring with rebels fleeing towards north.—Reuter.

"EXCELLENT" RELATIONS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

—:o:—

Talks Between Two Premiers.

RUGBY, Aug. 27.

Mr. Stimson, United States Secetary of State, who returned to London this morning from Scotland, where he has been on a holiday, proceeded to Downing Street to make a personal call on the Prime Minister.

The two statesmen had breakfast together and in the course of informal discussion, it is understood, turned naturally on the maintenance of the present excellent relations between Great Britain and United States.—B. O. W.

CUT IN MADRAS COUNCIL MEMBERS' ALLOWANCES

MADRAS, Aug. 27.

As a measure of retrenchment, members of the Madras Legislative Council will hereafter draw three first-class fares instead of three and one-fifth first class fares. Their daily allowance will be reduced from Rs. 10 to Rs. 7/8.—A.P.

Baroda Mill Agent Agrees To Men's Demands.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 28.

The strike in Baroda Spinning and Weaving Mill, Baroda, has terminated on the mill agreeing to reinstate the victimized operative and to accord recognition to the Union.

The agreement is signed by the Secretary of the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, and the Agent of the Mill.

Bhavnagar Mill Workers Want 10 Hours Daily

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 28.

Operatives of the new Jehangir Mill, Bhavnagar have demanded a reduction of the working hours from 11½ to 10 and, have resolved not to work longer than ten hours from October.

A branch of the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association has been opened there.

Proposed 50 Per Cent. Duty On Imports Of Cotton Yarn.

Rai Sahib Harbilas Sarda and Bhai Parmanand have given notice of the following resolutions:—

(1) This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that he will be pleased to levy an import duty of 50 per cent. on cotton imported into India.

(2) This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that he will be pleased to levy an import duty of 50 per cent. on cotton-yarn imported into India.

MADRAS, Aug. 27.

Madras.—The death occurred to-day of Mr. H. H. Graves, who was recently elected to the Madras City Council by the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association, from heart failure.—A. P.

A Pondicherry message says that Customs officials seized 9,000 tolas of silver bar while it was being smuggled to Madras by sea. —A. P.

RECORD AMERICAN LOAN TO ENGLAND.

Also Two Years' Credit

IN FRANCE AND AMERICA.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

New York.—It is confirmed on the highest authority that discussions for opening British Government credit have progressed decidedly during the last 24 hours. Official announcement is expected to-day.

The credit will be larger than advanced in 1925 and its currency will be one instead of two years, or otherwise very similar to it.

ALSO FROM FRANCE.

French credit, probably equivalent to the American, will also be arranged. The credit may be followed by a long term loan in the United States and it is believed this will be of record size.

The willingness of American bankers to extend credit, it is indicated, is dependent in a large measure, upon an assurance of the British Government that a programme of economy will be adopted.—Reuter.

STERLING REACTS STRONGLY THROUGHOUT WORLD.

Sequel To Formation Of New Government.

LONDON, August 27.

Rugby.—The sterling reacted strongly throughout the world as a result of the good impression created by the formation of a new Government and statements of the Premier and other Ministers. The rise in American and French exchanges carried the level well above the gold export points. Prices of long-dated British funds stiffened in consequence, and Indian stocks were good.

No change in the bank rate was made to-day.—B.O.W.

BANKERS' MANDATE TO NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

To Lower The Standard Of Living.

RUGBY, Aug. 28.

Following the decision of yesterday of joint meeting of the General Council of Trades' Union Congress and the National Executive of Labour Party, that the new Government "should be vigorously opposed in Parliament and the movement throughout the country," the joint session to-day, at which members of Consultative Committee of Parliamentary Labour Party were also present, issued a manifesto calling upon the masses of people to rally round the Labour movement" in defence of true national interests and for constructive effort towards the new social order."

GOVERNMENT WITH AUTHORITY.

The manifesto declares that the true causes of financial crisis have not been publicly explained and describes the "national ministry" as a Government of persons acting withouut the authority of people.

The Government is stated to be attacking the standard of living of workers to meet the situation caused by the policy of private banking interests outside public control and to be attempting to reverse the social policy of the Nation.

It does so "not because the Nation's resources have suddenly diminished, not because the Nation cannot afford to provide its unemployed, not because the budget cannot be balanced, but primarily because the financial interests have decided that Britain is setting a bad example to other countries, of taxing the rich to provide for the necessities of the poor."—B. O. W.

(Continued from Column 7.)

mercial and industrial city has been and will be a very responsible one, in these times of commercial and economic distress. I fully realise and feel therefore that you will give that consideration to the selection you make which this grave position of ourselves and our country demands; and let me earnestly assure you that if I am selected I shall deem it my duty to stand by your views and I will do all I can for my brethren and my country, remembering also always that I have been sent to serve my brethren and my country without fear or favour.

Indian Services Must Not Lose Heart

SIR SAMUEL HOARE'S "REALISTIC SPIRIT" IN DEALING WITH INDIAN PROBLEM.

India Office Chief's Statement On Assuming Office.

LONDON, August 27.

"I feel it the greatest event in my life to be connected with India as the Secretary of State at this important moment in the history of Britain and India. For many years past Indian history and Indian questions have deeply impressed my imagination" says Sir Samuel Hoare in a statement to the press:—

"I am glad, therefore, on the first day on which I find myself in India Office to send a message of goodwill to all our friends in India and assure them that as long as I hold the seals of office, I shall concentrate all my activities on Indian questions."

HIS REALISTIC SPIRIT.

Sir S. Hoare points out that already two of the most interesting events in his life are connected with India, namely the first flight which he and his wife made to India in a civil aeroplane and the membership of the Round Table Conference, in which connection he says apart from the importance of questions discussed, his work at the Conference was the most interesting he has even undertaken.

Sir S. Hoare proceeds: "Today I make only one observation upon the problems the discussion of which we will shortly resume. It is that in my view the truest friend of Britain and India is the man who faces the difficulties in realistic spirit with the intention of mastering them.

For the solution of the grave political problems ideas and phrases are not enough. This is the spirit in which I approached the problem and in which I will continue to approach it. With a realistic attitude, good-will must be combined on one side as well as the other."

TALKING SHOP.

I cannot end without adding a word of keen appreciation of the Services in India., Every official high and low, has been facing a period of exceptional difficulty.

Economics have combined with politics to complicate their problems. True to their splendid history and their high tradition, they must not lose heart. Let them feel assured that we here realise their difficulties and will not fail to support them in loyal execution of their duties."—Reuter.

BOMBAY MUSLIM SEAT IN THE ASSEMBLY

—:o:—

Mr. Jafferbhoy Lalji's Manifesto To Voters

Mr. Jafferbhoy A. Lalji, who is a candidate for the seat in the Indian Legislative Assembly vacated by Mr. Jinnah, has issued the following manifesto to the electors:—

I am seeking election to the Assembly in place of Mr. Jinnah who has resigned.

I have been an elected member of the Municipal Corporation for about eight years continuously, and last year and again this year I have been elected Chairman of the Improvement Trust Committee. While acknowledging the kind feelings of my brethren for reposing in me their confidence at the several elections, I take it as their approval of my policy of effecting reasonable economies and of having as less a burden of taxation over the people as possible, while of course, promoting the advancement of education and extension of medical relief. May I also add, being an elected representative that I have always felt it my duty to respect public opinion and be responsible to them, unlike a nominated representative who has mostly to look to the views of his nominator.

I have also studied the important matter of providing facilities for Haj Pilgrimage and for the removal of many difficulties experienced by Hajis. I have always supported the cause of Prohibition and specially protection of those employed in the industries in particular and the public in general from the vice of drinking.

As a businessman interested in Commerce and Industry, I associate myself with the general policy of our Indian Merchants' Chamber of Commerce which, as you are aware, is one of the most important bodies that deals with the important Financial, Commercial and Industrial problems of the whole of India directly with the Government of India, and I am a supporter of the following principles:—(1)

(1) Equality of status for Indians.
(2) The promotion and facilities for our trade and commerce.
(3) Fair protection to all Industries and Commerce.
(4) Fair treatment to all concerned in trade, and Commerce and Industries in this country, and to those who would also welcome Indian finance, skill and co-operation, and reserving to ourselves the right to be able to accord that treatment to the Foreigners as would be accorded by them in their countries to us.
(5) To create a feeling of good will and co-operation amongst all those who are in the country and specially who are working for the welfare of the country.

I may further add that during my travels in Europe I made a study of Income-tax law, and I am of opinion that various provisions in our present Income-tax law are not conducive to the promotion of our commerce and industry. I may say, for example, that the provision regarding the writing off or making provision for bad debts or depreciation and such other expenses as are ordinarily required to be incurred for experimental purposes or for general benefit of the business, are not made.

The administrations of Railways, Post and Telegraphs require our consideration, specially in respect of the enormous purchases which must as far as possible, be made from within the country. The facilities for our trade, commerce, and industries within the country and fixing of favourable rates for this purpose should also be provided. The status of Indians in these administrations, specially those of the subordinate services must also be looked into both in the interest of economy and for the encouragement of employment of Indians.

The shipping question is also an important one in view of our large Export and Import trades. In short, I may say, I agree with the views expressed by my brother Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalji as the President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber at its quarterly and annual meetings last year. The position of our Agriculture and Industries as also of our Commerce have never been so bad. The incidence of taxation has never been so high and the financial situation has never been so critical.

I venture to say with all humility that every endeavour will have to be made to relieve economic distress, to get reasonable protection to our industries and for promotion of our trade and commerce and to draw the serious attention of all concerned to the pitiable condition of the people and to the growing anxious financial position of the country and the Government. Further, everything possible has to be done to maintain our Status and to help to establish as much good feeling as possible between all concerned during these times, and this I say from the experience I have gained as a member of the Municipal Corporation and the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

Although I have been in touch with some of the important affairs as stated above, and which are connected with the Assembly, I consider the task of being a representative of the Muslim community of this important com-

(Continued in Column 5.)

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